The Bombay Gazette,

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1862.
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STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain G. C. Burne, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY the 27th January, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England. Last Shipping day, Friday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st January 1862.

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Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th inst., after which no Cargo will be received on board. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests not in the ship on 25th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 21st January 1862.

FOR THE MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer TILLY, Capt. Gething, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, positively THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th instant, at 5 P. M.

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THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee TOMORROW, TUESDAY the 28th instant. For Passage, Freight, and further particular. Apply &c. as above.

27th January 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the fine A. I. S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, of 599 Tons and 150 horse power, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail expected about the 26th instant. For freight or passage apply to

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Bombay, 15th Jan. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

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For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 27th January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

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EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 9 A. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Ramillies*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Vittoria*, from London, are requested to sent off boats for the same as it comes to hand; failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January 1862. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, Jame Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Cleadon*, G. R. Fentie, master, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

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23rd January 1862.

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Corrected up to 1st November.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

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NOTICE.

THE Sale of Barrack Materials advertised for last Friday has been POSTPONED till THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant.

E. SOUTHEY, Captain,
Garrison Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Garr. Engr.'s Office, 27th January 1862.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.—*Under the Patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere.*

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Mr. F. Bury begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will have the honor of appearing before them on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, upon which occasion he will produce for their amusement, the Comedy of "A WONDERFUL WOMAN" and the Farce of "HIS LAST LEGS."

All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to Mr. F. Bury, at the Theatre, with name and address accompanying. The Manager is compelled to adopt this method in order to keep the Dress Circle select.

Tickets for the Stalls, Upper Tier, and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*.

Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit 1 Rupee.

MEMORIAL TO COLONEL RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel Baird Smith, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

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H. BROOKE,
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Secretary.
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Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

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NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close,—and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
News Agents, Bombay

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

HERBERT & Co. Rampart Row, have received by the mail steamer, a large assortment of Photographic Portraits of the *Carte-de-visite* size, with a splendid assortment of Albums, plain and richly illuminated, of all sizes, from Rs. 10 to 50 each.

Prince Albert,—Princess Alice,—Princess Beatrice,—Princess of Prussia.—Duchess of Cambridge,—Princess Mary of Cambridge,—The four Napoleons,—Grand Duchess Constantine,—Emperor of Austria,—Empress of Austria,—Grand Duchess of Baden,—King of Portugal,—Lady Palmerston,—Garibaldi,—Count Cavour,—Sir William Gomm,—Lord Haris,—Sir Henry Lawrence,—Sir Hope Grant,—Viscount Gough,—Rajah Brook,—Lord Palmerston,—Lord Stanley,—Earl Russell,—Earl Derby,—Lord Brougham,—Duke of Newcastle,—Duke of Manchester,—Duke of Cambridge,—Lord Dundonald,—General Evans,—Sir Robert Peel,—Sir Benjamin Disraeli,—Sir Charles Wood, R. Cobden, &c. &c.

Mrs. Chas. Mathews,—Rosina Wright,—Piccolomini,—Grisi,—Louisa Pyne,—Miss Poole,—Miss Heathe,—Mdlle. Patti,—Arabella Goddard,—Mdle. Titens,—Restori,—Miss Helen Howard,—Miss Murray,—Miss Amy Sedgwick,—Miss Fanny Sterling,—Mrs. Sterling,—Miss Herbert—Miss Swanborough,—Miss M. Wilton,—The Misses LeClerto—Lala Montes, &c. &c.

Chas. Mathews,—Buckstone,—Robson,—Wigan,—Frank Matthews,—Fechter and W. Lacy,—Signor Tamberlick,—Gardoni,—Louis Reeves,—Mario,—Verdi,—Mozart,—Beethoven,—Goethe,—Longfellow,—Tennyson,—Hughes,—Martin Tupper,—DuChaillu,—Thackeray, &c. &c.

Dr. Brewster,—Professor Faraday,—Robert Stevenson,—Brunnel,—Harriet Becher Stowe,—Mrs. Yelverton,—Blondin, &c. &c.

Pope Pius IX.,—Spurgeon,—Bellew,—Binny,—Baptist Noel,—Bishop of London,—Bishop of Ripon, Bishop of Soder and Mann,—Bishop of Manchester,—Bishop of St. Asaph,—Bishop of Lincoln,—Bishop of Durham,—Rev. Chas. Kingsley,—Dean of York,—Dean of Westminster.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying only guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Monday, 27th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. ⅝d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 013/16 to 2s. ⅞d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 09/16d. to 2s. ⅝d.
Calcutta	sight	100¾
Madras	30 do. do.	99¾
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 215 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		ex Div.
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ⅌ cent	67 to 68 Prm.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	23 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13¼
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	29½
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	3 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ⅌ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ⅌ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 ⅌ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[⅌ Anm. 450 ⅌ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent	Transfer Loan	86½ to 86¼
,,	Loan 1835-36	86½ to 86¼
,,	Loan 1842-43	86½ to 86¼
,,	Loan 1854-55	86½ to 86½
New Five Per Cent. Loan		98½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		106

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227	do.
German Crowns	,, 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204	
Bar Silver	,, 106	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 5s.
,, (Seeds)	£2 15s.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.
,, (Seeds)	£2 15s.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 10 offd.
To Clyde	no offers.

Have continued very dull throughout the week, merchants, waiting the arrival of the mail. There seems no doubt that peace with America will be maintained, and towards the close of the week our market has become more buoyant.

The following are the engagements:—

London.—The *Robert Lowe* (str.), 1,257 tons, *Her Majesty* 1,112 tons, *Lauderdale*, 851 tons, have been taken up for the conveyance of troops via Kurrachee at about £24 10s. for men in health, £29 10s. invalids, Liverpool.—*Early Dawn*, 519 tons, *Moreno*, 643 tons, *Mornington*, 951 tons, part cargoes of cotton at £3, and seeds at £2 15s.

We quote—

Liverpool, Cotton		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
London, Cotton		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China		Rs. 10 per candy.

—*Bombay Saturday Review*.]

PRICES CURRENT (January 25th 1862.)

COTTON:		Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur, (new)	at Rs.	163 to 165
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, (new)	,,	163 to 165
Oomravuttee (new)	,,	160 to 162
Barsee, (new)	,,	150 to 152
Khandeish, (new)	,,	142 to 144
Mangalore, (new)	,,	148 to 150
Vurawul, (new)	,,	148 to 150
Compta, (new)	,,	164 to 165
Sawginned Dharwar	,,	218 to 220

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1515 to 1520.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	5-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-10 to 6-12 ,,
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	24 to 25 33 to 34

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

The vacileating course which the import market had taken after the departure of the last Mail was soon determined by the arrival of English news to the 26th ultimo bringing firmer advices from the Manchester market. Holders of Piece Goods in the first instance became less anxious to force sales in the face of former concessions, while dealers abstained from making purchases to any large extent even at reduced rates for want of demand from the marts of the interior. However, holders were induced to submit to the offers of dealers and a moderate amount of business was done. Prices under such circumstances are irregular, but in general a further decline is observable, and the market closes more dull. Yarns are without change and Metals quiet.

The demand in the produce market has revived to some extent since the arrival of the latest telegrams via Alexandria on the 20th instant announcing a more pacific tendency in our relations with the Northern States of America; and large purchases of Cotton have been made at rising prices. Seeds are quiet and lower.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Piece Goods.—The market for *Grey Goods* is rather quiet for want of active demand and prices have further receded from one to three annas per piece. The movements in *Grey Shirtings* have been very trivial, and all widths and weights have suffered a decline in value. For *Grey Longcloths* the enquiry is moderate and prices are lower. *Grey Domestics* of 40 inch have a weak enquiry at a decline of two to three annas; other kinds have no enquiry. *Grey T. Cloth* in moderate enquiry, and movements have taken place in heavier makes, 6lbs. and upwards at lower figures. There is little doing in *Grey Drills* and the value shews a decline. *Grey Cambrics* remain nominally as before without transactions. *Grey Madapollams* have a feeble enquiry at a decline of one to two annas. For *Grey Printers* the market is flat and quotations are again lower. *Grey Jacconets* are moderately enquired at slightly reduced rates. *Grey Mulls* are without demand and prices are unchanged and nominal.

Bleached Goods have participated in the dullness, and shew but a moderate business. *White Shirtings, Madapollams*, and *Jacconets* have a limited enquiry at slightly reduced rates.

Of *Glasgow Goods*, a moderate enquiry exists for *Lappets* at lower prices. *Dhoties* are dull and lower. *Mulls* of ordinary kinds are saleable at cheaper rates. Of *Colored Goods* a few sales are reported at lower figures. *Prints* of all descriptions are flat.

Turkey Red Fabrics have commanded better attention. *Cambrics* and *Dimity* are rather weak in enquiry, but the value is sustained for want of large sales. *Twills* have but little enquiry at steady value. For *Mulls* the enquiry is slack, and prices are less steady. *Jacconets* remain depressed.

Yarns.—The demand for both Mule and Water Twist has continued dull, and only a small business has been done; quotations remain nearly as last but nominal. Of Water Twist Nos. 20 and 30 are scarce and in favour. Dyed Yarns remain unchanged. Turkey Red Yarns neglected. Sales are:—

35	Bales Water Twist	No. 30	....	at As. 11¼
23	,, Do.	,, 20	....	,, 8¾
33	,, Do.	,, 22	....	,, 8¾
19	,, Orange Twist	,, 40	....	,, 14¼
15	,, Do.	,, 40	....	,, 13¾
20	,, Mule Twist	,, 40	....	,, 10¼
18	,, Do.	,, 50	....	,, 10¾
25	,, Do.	,, 20	....	,, 8
60	,, Do.	,, 20	....	,, 8
35	,, Do.	,, 40	....	,, 10 5/16
30	,, Mock Water	,, 20	....	,, 8 1/16
10	,, Green Twist	,, 40	....	,, 14
20	,, Red Madder	,, 40	....	,, 12¾

Metals.—*Copper* has fallen in demand; both *Braziers* and *Sheathing* are quoted slightly lower. *Iron* remains firm at former prices; *English Bars* have a much better enquiry than *Swedish Bars* have. Other descriptions of metals are without much change. Sales are:—

200 Cwt.	Spelter	at Rs. 11 3 0 p. cwt.
500 ,,	Do.	,, 10 0 0
500 ,,	Do.	,, 10 5 0
100 Tns.	English Iron	,, 28 4 0 p. cdy.
140 ,,	Do.	,, 28 8 0
500 Cwt.	Copper Tiles	,, 57 12 0
200 ,,	Red Lead (to arrive)	,, 15 0 0
100 ,,	Brazier T. Metal	,, 50 0 0
200 ,,	Do. do.	,, 49 8 0
600	Bundles Steel	,, 10 5 0
200	Boxes Tin Plates	,, 12 12 0

Coals are unchanged in value and enquiry; a small sale has transpired at our quotations.

Cochineal.—The enquiry is become more slack; and sales could only be obtained at cheaper rates.

Saffron is quiet and worth Rs. 29 to 30.

Threads are dull of sale and lower in value.

Umbrellas are also dull and lower in price.

Beer in moderate demand at our quotations. The following sales of *Tennents'* Ale and Porter have been effected since last mail.—

1500	Dozen Quarts	Tennents' Pale Ale ...	at Rs.	4 12 p. doz.
735	,, Do.	do. Brown Stout	,,	4 12
1532	,, Pints	do. Pale Ale ...	,,	2 12
1362	,, Do.	do. Brown Stout	,,	2 12

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—After the departure of the last Mail the Market maintained the firm tone which it had gained the previous fortnight. A growing confidence in a pacific settlement of the American question having become perceptible, prices gradually improved and several transactions took place. Since then the receipt of telegraphic news from England of the 3rd instant conveying the general impression that peace was almost certain, made the market buoyant and prices recovered about Rs. 8 to 10 of the decline reported in our last. This intelligence though it has induced a decidedly better feeling in the market has not been fully appreciated as it gives but an indistinct idea of the actual state of the Home markets; consequently confirmation of this favourable impression is anxiously looked for by the English Mail now hourly expected. The operations have been chiefly confined to new cotton for immediate and future delivery; old cotton is of inferior quality and dealt in sparingly. Sales reported are:

200 Candies	Hinguughat	Rs. 175 0 p. cdy.
175 ,,	Do.	170 0
500 ,,	Oomrawuttee New, deliverable in May	167 8
100 ,,	Dholerah new	165 0
200 ,,	New Oomrawuttee, deliverable in March	160 0
600 ,,	Do. do	168 0
100 ,,	Oomrawuttee	156 0
100 ,,	Old ditto	155 0
150 ,,	Verawall New, deliverable in March	151 0
850 ,,	Dholerah New, deliverable in April	168 0
350 ,,	New Oomrawuttee, deliverable in March	163 0
600 ,,	Dholerah	160 0
100 ,,	New Oomrawuttee	169 0
350 ,,	New Broach, deliverable in March	175 0
275 ,,	New Dholerah, deliverable in March	168 0
100 ,,	Dholerah New, deliverable in May	169 0
200 ,,	Comptah .... 162 to	164 0
100 ,,	Vingorla	157 0
100 ,,	New Broach, deliverable in April	180 4
400 ,,	New Dholerah, deliverable in May	171 0
500 ,,	Oomrawuttee, deliverable in April	170 0
500 ,,	New Oomrawuttee, deliverable in February	175 0
100 ,,	Comptah	164 0
250 ,,	New Dholerah, deliverable in May	171 8
100 ,,	Do.	164 0
150 ,,	New Oomrawuttee, deliverable in April	171 0
600 ,,	New Broach, deliverable in April	182 0
250 ,,	Dharwar Sawginned .... 214 to	215 0
150 ,,	New Oomrawuttee, deliverable in February .... 172 to	174 0
50 ,,	Akote	178 0
100 ,,	Dharwar Sawginned	218 0
50 ,,	Old Verawall	162 8
1000 ,,	Comptah	162 8
100 ,,	New Oomrawuttee, deliverable in March	178 0
100 ,,	Dharwar Sawginned	215 0
125 ,,	Comptah	162 0

Wool.—The demand has slackened of late, and middling and common sorts can be had at much cheaper rates; fine qualities remain unchanged in value.

Oilseeds.—The market is rather quiet. Linseed is less enquired for and worth Rs. 5-7 to 5-9 on the spot, and Rs. 5-5 to 5-6 for future delivery. Rapeseed is in bare supply at Rs. 6-10 to 6-12. Sesame seed is without enquiry and transactions. Poppy Seed is still scarce. Niger Seed may be had at Rs. 25 to 26. Ground Nuts are quoted Rs. 26 to 27. Sales reported are.

9000 Cwts.	Linseed, deliverable in March	at Rs. 5 2 2 p. cwt.
4000 ,,	Do. deliverable in May	,, 5 5 0
1000 ,,	Rapeseed	,, 6 12 0

Coffee.—Mocha is again out of stock. Malabar is in scanty supply and held for at Rs. 9½ to 9¾.

Pepper.—No transactions are reported, and prices remain unchanged.

Saltpetre.—Has fallen in demand and can be had at cheaper rates.

Madderroot.—without change and can be had at our quotations.

Opium.—Market has been steady during the past fortnight under the influence of late advices from China, and a good business done for export, at between Rs. 1,500 to 1,515, which latter may be called today's quotation.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

The Money Market continues easy, and we have no change to report in the rates of discount of the Bank of Bombay which stand as last quoted.

Government Securities have risen in value, owing to the telegraphic news from England that peace with America is almost certain, and we quote today for Fours, 86¼ to 86½; Fives, 98½; and Fives and a half, 106.

Exchange.—A further slight improvement has taken place in Exchange on London. The rates today for Bank Bills are 2s. 0-9/16d. to 2s. 0⅝d., and Document Bills have been taken at 2s. 0-13/16d. to 2s. 0⅞d.

The rate for sight Bills on Calcutta is 100¾, and for Bills at 51 days' date is 99¾, and for Bills on China at 60 days' sight Rs. 215 per 100 dollars.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	,, 6 ,,	5 ,,	,,
Do.	,, 12 ,,	6 ,,	,,

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¼d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¼d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation...	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 6 months	5 do.	do.
Ditto do. 12 do.	6 do.	do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

Cash Credits.

On Government Securities	8 per cent.
On other Securities	9 do.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
Ditto	3 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2 ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	1 ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	1s. 11¼d.	do.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or emitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1861.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Head Office—No. 20, Threadne ., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. Mitchell, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
——— *Deputy Chairman.*
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d.	,,
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0d.	,,
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand .... at 1s. 11¼d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (Current Accounts) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	4 percent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

Head Office .... London.
General Manager .... M. Balfour, Esq., in India.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, and Hong-Kong.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserve Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay		H. B. Macculloch, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ...		H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
Manager at Madras		E. Morriss, Esq.
do.	*Agra*	W. Birks, Esq.
do.	*Kurrachee*...	R. E. W. Baker, Esq.
do. do.	*Lahore*	Hector Gunn, Esq.
do. do.	*Umritsur* ...	T. Bailey, Esq.
do.	*Hong-kong*...	H. Noble, Esq.
do.	*Shanghai* ...	H. Turner, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches).

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
,, 3 months' sight	2s.
,, 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11¼d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date	Ship.	Commander.	From
Jan. 25	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 24 Jan.
	Colonist	Gibson	Liverpool 26 Aug.
	Pescatore	Lacombe	Singapore 16 Dec.
	Jan Briant	Lovett	Moulmain 25 Dec.
	Glendower	Hughes	Liverpool 23 Aug.
26	Johnstone Castle (s) ..	Main	Kurrachee 24 Jan.

Departures.

Date	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Jan. 25	Telegraph (s)	Kidder	Surat.
26	Cospatrick	Scott	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Wood, and 99 natives.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Cowly; Mr. Bell; Mr. Giles; Lieut. Nowverie; Mr. Ardaseer Friend and child, and 40 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—105 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 25th January 1862.

For London.

Agricola.—46 bales Rags, 161 cwt., Gangjee Hunsraz; 1,200 bags Linseed, 1800 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Gibson Craig.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Cassibelanus.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Caroline Agnes.—1,202 pieces E. Teeth, 77 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., E. Hormusjee Sapoorjee; 101 packages Coffee, 144 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., M. Pandoorung.

Lauderdale.—473 bags Linseed, 827½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Her Majesty.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the North.—50 bales Wool, 160 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Heerjee Jeatsy; 4 bales Cotton, 13½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Mindora.—176 bales Cotton, 616 cwt., Woomedchund Hokumchund.

Uncas.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Hubib; 301 bales Cotton, 1,053½ cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Bhimjee Morarjee.

Startled Fawn.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Tarrachund Sobhagchund; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Munsook Bhugoobhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Gocuulall Vizbhookun; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Nensy Damjee and Co.

Herald.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pairaz Luckmidass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Mooljee and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 281 cwt., Soorazmull Bhadreedass; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Vussunjee Vurria; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Woomersy Velljee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Girther and Co.

Protector.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 230 bags Linseed, 345 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy; 30 bags Linseed, 45 cwt., Nensy Damjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass; 225 bags Linseed, 337½ cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram; 24 bags Linseed, 36 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Purshotum Tersy.

Venetia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 450 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Natolia.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz.

Typhoon.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Khetesy Tullany; 118 bales Cotton, 413 cwt., C. Furdoonjee.

Amoor.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Concordia.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Judoo Ragowjee.

Selisia.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 62½ bales Wool, 187½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee.

Charger.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 400 bundles Khorasany Seed, 200 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

General Neil.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram; 95 bales Cotton, 332½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Soorjee; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Lalljee Naujee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Goculdass Lalljee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubib; 10 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Moolchund Pursotum; 43 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 9 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensy and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 130 lbs. each, Bomanjee Framjee Cama; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggunath Ramgus; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Mohmud Dama; 16 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Eduljee, Hormusjee Sapoorjee and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Kaluckdina and Co.; 39 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 13 chests M. Opium, Ebram Noorin and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 2 boxes Cow Buzoon, 76 lbs.; 40 Nos. Caps, Sorabjee and Dorabjee Byramjee; 3 packages of Europe Buggy and a sett of Harness, Rustomjee Hormusjee; 46 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Gowabhoy Chandabhoy; 44½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Luckmonrow Mullarow; 4 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. Eduljee Dadabhoy; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 68 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass, Nusserwanjee and Co.

For Havre.

Helen Morrow.—500 bags Khorasany Seed, 732 cwt. 16 lbs., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 1,000 bags Khorasany Seed, 1,446½ cwt., Mooljee Sewjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—12 bundles Silk, 1,117 lbs., Hajee Genel Abadin; 19 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Aden.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 package Sundries, Mohmudally Casumally; 1 bale Sundries, Abdoolally Mohmud Jaffer.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Cashmere Shawls, 17 pieces, Cursonlall Ramdyall.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *China.*—20 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Framjee Byramjee Mehta; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomunjee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *China.*—1 package Piece Goods, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—1 box Gold, Cullianjee Madhowjee; 1 case Working boxes, 34 pieces, Nowrojee Cursetjee; 3 boxes China Silk Piece Goods, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta; 1 box China Silk Piece Goods, 152 pieces, Luckmichund Tunsookroy; 1 case China Silk Piece Goods, Hossum Assum; 1 box Country Silk Handkerchiefs, 65 corges Nacoda Mahomed Esmall; 3 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 300 pieces, Jairam Damjee; 1 box English Silk Hats, 1 piece, 1 parcel Samples, Volkart Brothers.

For Madras.

China.—1 case Silverware and Platedware, Framjee Nusserwanjee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ...	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay. (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge ...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William ...	Out of Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser ...	Bombay.
1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tadleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Mario, (schooner)	Bombay.
415	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal ...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
890	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ...	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams ...	River Indus.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	Bombay.
003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

	For London.	
658	Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
534	Cassibelanus—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
1064	Castilian—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5.)
810	Gosforth, A. Shaw—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 16)
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
1970	King Lear, Condoce—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 28)
629	Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	
	For London via Kurrachee.	
1112	Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co.	
850	Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
237	Robert Lowe (s), Congabten—W. Nicol & Co.	
	For Liverpool.	
860	Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 19)
1068	Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.	
1060	Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 30)
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
	Dixon	(c. l. Jan. 23)
519	Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.	
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	
970	General Neil, Clark—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Jan. 9)
1300	Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1195	Herald, Snellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
1331	Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
643	Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1149	Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.	
1075	Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 13)
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l. Jan. 9)
1272	Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
1669	Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
623	Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 20)
573	Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	
787	Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 21)
1161	Startled Fawn, Lauther—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 9)
1800	Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
1316	Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 18)
1320	Uncas, Boag—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 12)
560	Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 8)
	For Rice Ports.	
845	Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
669	Moskwa, Thul—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
	For Havre.	
394	Helen Morrow, Mather—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
	For Belle Isle for orders.	
395	Esperance, Nicolos—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
	For China.	
1900	China, R. Curling—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Jan. 20)
635	Lancefield, (s) A. Hutchinson—Remington & Co.	
815	Ophir, Howard—D. H Cama & Co.	
	For Moulmain.	
356	Amherst, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
789	H. B. Mildmay, Webb—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
	For Akyab.	
829	Redan, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	For Calcutta.	
1351	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.	(c. l. Jan. 14)
819	Futtay Rahamon—Woosman Wydina.	(c. l. Jan. 10)
524	Morning Star, J. Taverner—Canjee Lilladhur.	
	For Mauritius.	
345	Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Sedick.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
	Perry, Nacoda.	(c. l. Dec. 27)
	For Persian Gulf.	
	Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff.	(c. l. Oct. 7)
	For Judda.	
513	Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. E. Cadoo.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
300	Futtay Sultan,—H. J. Noor Mahomed.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
	For Colsaourpatam.	
95	Moindeenbux, Nacoda—Kosoo Pragon.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
	For Kurrachee.	
365	Governor Higginson (s),—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
450	Scindian, (s) G. M. Beyts—R. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
	For Malabar Coast.	
459	Tilly (s) C. Gething—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
	Not Fixed.	
744	Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.	
1023	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.	
900	Allum Ghir, G. Henderson—H. A. Noor Mahomed.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
530	Anna Henderson, Reiffe—W. Nicol & Co.	
609	Aspasia, Lamb—W. Nicol & Co.	
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.	
2020	Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	
936	Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.	
853	Clesdan, Fentic—Martin, Young & Co.	
450	Colbert, Bonnaclar—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.	
	Colonist, Gibson.	
344	Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.	
832	Crescent City, Garrett—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
300	Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.	
398	Dunsandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.	
582	Euphemus, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1201	Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.	
	Glendower, Hughes.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	
1000	Iskundersha, Mahomed.	
1418	Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Jan Briant, Lovett.	
508	Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.	
374	Khusroe, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.	
	Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.	
273	Lezard, Rebberd—S. Tyebjee & Co.	
1360	Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
130	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
829	Minerva, Merrymann—Remington & Co.	
91	Mohidin, Sumdanee—Nacodh Apa Nana.	
	Nantis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.	
366	Narsee, White H. A. Sidik.	
784	Niobe, Lindholm.	
	Pescatore, Lacombe.	
891	Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.	
259	Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.	
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	
470	Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
2035	Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.	
7	Reine des Anges, Verras—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
938	Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
371	Snowdrop, Armstrong—Finlay Scott & Co.	(in Dock.)
591	Southern Cross, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.	
74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	
926	Sunbeam, O'dell.	
764	Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
363	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
1275	Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1069	Thornhill, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	
543	Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.	
999	Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.	
848	Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—December 24th, Ship *Tubal Cain*, Duncan from Madras.

Do. Ship *Edith Byrne*, Anderson, from Colombo, 19th Dec.
Do. Ship *Guiding Star*, Hale, from Colombo, 1st Dec.
Do. Ship *Reigina*, Brown, from Mauritius, 16th Dec.
Do. Ships *Cid, Charles, Hill, Janet Willis, Charles Cooper, Sarah, John Haven, Indian* and *H. M. Hayes* and Barque *Alice Maud*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

Departures.—January 18, Ship *Barkam*, Consitt, to Bimlipatam.

Do. H. M. Ship *Sesostris*, G. F. Wells, in tow of H. M. Steamer *Sydney*, G. J. Niblett, to Rangoon.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

24th January.—Lieut. L. S. King, 56th Regt., on duty from Khandalla.

25th Do.—Lieut. E. W. Trevor, 1st Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

24th January.—Lieut. Statham, 33rd Regt., to join, to Khandalla.

Do.—Major Laurie, attached 7th Regt. N. I., on sick leave, to England.

25th Do.—Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, 7th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Dharwar.

Do.—Lieut. J. Jopp, late 29th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 24th January 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Willis, 33rd Regiment.

Members.—One Subaltern from 18th Regt. N. I., and Quarter Master 21st Regt. N. I.

3. A Wing of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, to be held in readiness to embark for Surat, about the 1st proximo, under detailed instructions from the Deputy Quarter Master General, to whom the Officer Commanding is directed to send embarkation returns.

4. Referring to Garrison Orders of the 4th December last, Assistant Surgeon Longheed, H. M's 56th Regiment, will receive medical charge of the detachment of that Corps, stationed at Colaba, from Surgeon Hanbury, 33rd Regiment.

5. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Major Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, is dissolved.

6. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Willis, 33rd Regiment, is President, will assemble at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, on Monday next the 27th instant, at 11 A. M. to inspect and report upon two vats of Bhandoop spirits filled by the contractor.

7. The Committee, of which Captain Badgley, 33rd Regiment, is President, will reassemble on Monday next the 27th instant, at 11 A. M. at the Grand Arsenal, to report on the condition of appointments, returned into Store by H. M.'s 21st Regt.

8. All escorts leaving the Presidency by rail are henceforth invariably to be furnished with return tickets.

Bombay, Sunday, 26th January 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 24th January 1862.

The following extract para. 5 from Government Notification in the General Department dated 20th instant, and Copy of Horse Guards Order dated 18th December 1861, laying down orders for the Mourning for the Army, for His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, are published for the Information and Guidance of Officers serving in this Presidency, in anticipation of orders from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

5 "His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct, that Mourning be worn by the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Naval Services of this Presidency, and he requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects residing within the Provinces subject to this Presidency.

"Horse Guards, S. W., 18th December 1861."

"Orders for the Mourning for the Army for His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

"The General Commander-in-Chief has received Her Majesty's Commands to direct, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, that the Officers of the Army be required to wear, when in uniform, black crape over the ornamental part of the cap or hat, over the Sword-Knot, and on the left arm, with black gloves, and a black crape scarf over the sash.—The drums are to be covered with black, and black crape is to be hung from the head of the colour Staff of the Infantry, and from the Standard Staff of Cavalry. When Officers appear at Court in their uniforms, they are to wear black crape over the ornamental part of the cap, over the Sword-Knot and on the left arm, with black gloves, and a black crape scarf over the sash."

"By Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge General Commanding-in-Chief".

James Yorke Scarlett,
Adjutant General.

Infantry Cadets A. M. Hogg, and A. C. Babington, recently arrived from England are attached to do duty for a period of six months with Her Majesty's 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers) and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon C. F. Ogilvie, of the Medical Establishment, returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India on the 20th January 1862.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Hussun Abdool, 10th January 1862.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Muchee Bhawun, Lucknow, on the 5th day of September 1861, Sepoy Sadee Ram, No. 548, of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For having, when sentry over Government treasure at the Muchee Bhawun, Fort Lucknow, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th June 1861, plundered the said treasure to the amount of Rupees five hundred and forty-two and eight annas, or thereabouts.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, No. 548, Sadee Ram, Sepoy, of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and he is accordingly acquitted thereof.

Revised Finding.—The Court having carefully considered the contents of the letter put before it, is now of opinion that the prisoner, No. 548, Sepoy Sadee Ram, of the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry (now 37th Regiment of Native Infantry), is Guilty of the charge preferred against him, but the Court also finds that the treasure which he plundered was to the amount of five hundred and forty-two Rupees only (542).

Sentence.—The Court does sentence the prisoner, No. 548, Sepoy Sadee Ram, of the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry, (now the 37th Regiment Native Infantry), to undergo imprisonment with hard labor for the term of three years.

Khawaj Mahommed Khan, Ressaldar,
President.

Lucknow, 4th December 1861.

"Approved and Confirmed."

Hugh Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Camp, Rewat, 1st January 1862.

The prisoner is to be made over to the nearest Civil authority, to undergo his sentence, and his name is to be struck off the Rolls of the 41st (now 37th The Meerut) Regiment Native Infantry.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. W. Norman, Lieut. Colonel.
Offg. Adjutant General of the Army.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

At Dhoolia, on the 19th January, the wife of the Revd. Edward Rogers, of a daughter.

DEATH—

At Worlee, on the 23rd January, James Dewar, Esq., Teacher Free Church Institution, aged 32 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH—

At Dagshie, on the 15th January, the wife of Captain Charles Dumbleton, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—

On the 15th Jan., at 5, Garden Reach, the wife of R. Stewart Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES—

At Mysore, on the 15th January, by the Revd. S. A. Godfrey, Mr. Samuel Hall, Assistant Apothecary, of Honsoor, to Georgiana Barnes, Second daughter of Mr. William Barnes, Apothecary.

On the 8th Jan., at Christ Church, Gowahatty, Assam, by the Rev. Robert Bland, Chaplain, Frederick Ferdinand Severin, Esq., son of the late Major and Stadshoupman Thomas Ferdinand V. Severin, Knight of the Danebrogé, to Ellen Reily, eldest daughter of William Robinson, Esq., Inspector of Schools, in North East Bengal and Assam.

DEATH—

On Saturday, Jany. 18th 1862, at the residence of the Rev. M. T. Male, in Bangalore, Martha, the beloved wife of the Rev. H. J. Sykes, Wesleyan Missionary.

Letters to the Editor.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS BY UNCOVENANTED AND RETIRED SERVANTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir,—In the Calcutta Gazette dated January the 15th 1862, p. 183, the 7th paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 22 dated the 10th August 1861 states that "No restrictions are to be placed on the possession or acquisition of lands by Uncovenanted Officers of any description, whether of European, Indo-British, or Native descent, beyond those now in force."

The restrictions herein referred to are not specified; nor is any reference given to the law, regulation or document in which they are detailed. Omissions such as this are not of frequent occurrence in official documents in this country, though the authorities in the India Office seem to be not very particular in small matters of this nature. Should an unconvenanted Officer wish to know what, previous to the publication of this despatch, the restrictions on his possessing and acquiring lands were, he will get no information from it. He may console himself with the knowledge of the bare fact that there were restrictions, and that those restrictions are still in force.

The case of gentlemen on the retired list is not considered in the despatch, which is wholly occupied about officers civil, military and uncovenanted, in employment; and very proper restrictive rules are therein promulgated with reference to all these classes. Under what restrictions, it may be asked, can gentlemen who have retired, or who contemplate retiring from the public service in this country obtain possession of land in India?

If you or any of your readers can enlighten me on this obscure matter I shall feel obliged.

Bombay, 25th January 1862. Nobody.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

(Translation of a Persian Elegy composed by Bomanjee Dossabhae Moonshi.)

I. The departure from this world of the illustrious Albert, has afflicted the hearts of both the old and the young.

II. He was the source of help to his kinsmen or relations whose eyes are wet (literally) with rose coloured tears.

III. The lamentation and moaning of both the great and the small, have (literally) deafened the ears of the celestial angles.

IV. The affable and well-bred (Prince) is no more; and the rest and comfort of the people are thereby lost.

V. O Lord! bless him with Thy forgiveness out of Thy benevolence; this is the prayer of both the great and the small.

VI. Our Sovereign, who was equal in dignity to Cæsar, has become a leading personage in the gardens of sublime paradise.

VII. On my asking as to the date of his death, the following voice from heaven was heard.

VIII. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty One is the year announced by *Hoshdar*.*

* *Hoshdar* is the coming prophet according to the belief of the Parsees. The Persian *Hoshdar* and the Arabic *Hatif* (an invisible speaker), correspond, in a great measure, to the accidental *Muse* which is the deity or power of poetry. Poets in ancient times, as in modern, were in the habit of invoking the aid of the *Hatif* or *Hoshdar* alias *Muse*; or in other words the genius of poetry. The *Seroos-i-Gahaib* or the invisible Arch-Angle Gabriel, is sometimes substituted by the orientals for the *Hatif* or *Hoshdar*.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th January, at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed TOMORROW, TUESDAY the 28th January, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th January.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

CALENDAR——JANUARY 1862.

New Moon .... Thursday 30d. 7h. 40.8m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	27	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 49	9 12	9 34	Date 24th Jan. Time—7h. 59m. 1s.
Tues.	28		6 37	5 50	10 3	10 29	
Wed	29	[I'	6 36	5 50	10 50	11 14	
Thur.	30	Martyrdom of King Charles	6 36	5 51	11 31	11 53	
Fri.	31		6 36	5 52	12 10	—	
Sat.	1		6 36	5 52	0 28	0 48	
Sun.	2	4th Sunday after Epiphany —Purification of V. Mary.	6 35	5 53	1 3	1 19	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 27th.—Duke of Sussex born, 1773.—Begum Sumroo died, 1836.—Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia, born 1859.
Tuesday, 28th—Sir Francis Drake died, 1596.—Battle of Aliwal, 1846.
Wednesday, 29th.—The first English Newspaper published at Calcutta, 1780.—George III. died, 1820.—First Reformed Parliament, 1833.
Thursday, 30th.—Mungo Park's second voyage, 1804.
Friday, 31st.—Cape Horn first doubled 1616.—Mutiny at Vellore, 1807.
Saturday, 1st.—Battle of Mortimer's Cross, 1461.
Sunday, 2nd.—Battle of the Yorkish, 1461.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 26th January 1862.

Mrs. Ellis.
Voley Vinay.
Cowasjee Nusserwanjee.
Theerujram Luckmeeram.
Ijabaja.
Heerachund Kukachund.
Darumsee Luckmeedass.
Dr. Gibbs.
Blacksmyth Dyaram Sunker.

THE Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	26 Dec.	Ceylon	12 Jan.
France	28 Dec.	China	31 Dec.
Malta	30 Dec.	Singapore	6 Jan.
Alexandria	31 Dec.	Penang	7 Jan.
Suez	4 Jan.	Calcutta	17 Jan.
Aden	11 Jan.	Madras	21 Jan.
Mauritius	6 Dec.	N. W. Provinces	21 Jan
Cape	5 Nov.	Scinde—Kurrachee	18 Jan.
Australia	24 Dec.	Punjaub	15 Jan.
Bangalore	21 Jan.	Rangoon	25 Dec.

Since our last publication we have received papers from Calcutta to the 17th instant, from Madras Bangalore, and the North-West Provinces to the 21st, and Poona of Saturday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hongkong, 11*th Jan.* 1862.

Opium has experienced a heavy fall, especially Bengal, owing large supplies per *Thunder*, and no demand.

Patna, $700.

Benares, $685.

Malwa, after arrival of the *Columbian*, with heavy supplies readier, to $690.

Exchange without alterations; on London, Bank Bills 4s. 6d. two farthings; First Class Private, 4s. 6d. three farthings; on India, Bombay, two hundred and seventeen and one half Rupee; Calcutta two hundred and nineteen Rupees.

Rice, the demand continues rather dull; Bengal $1-90 cents to $2; Shanghai quotations are the same as on 31st ultimo.

The steamer *Bombay* sailed for Australia from Galle on Saturday last at 7-30 A. M.

The steamer *Orissa* sailed for China from Galle on Saturday last at 12-30 P. M.

The steamer *Simla* sailed for Calcutta from Galle on Saturday last at 5 P. M.

Captain J. Clerk, Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Colonel Hill has been appointed Controller of Military Finance, Calcutta; Captain Malleson, Secretary, and Major Burne and Captain Auber, First Examiners.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, left Bombay for Poona, on Saturday morning.

We regret to learn from the Madras papers of the death, on the 17th instant, of Mr. J. I. Geddes, Agent of the Mercantile Bank and formerly Agent of the Agra Bank.

The Opium Market has been steady during the past fortnight under influence of late advices from China, and a good business done for export, at between Rs. 1,500 to 1,515, which latter may be called today's quotation.

Our Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of Contents:—

Lists of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council.
Public Meeting to vote an Address of Condolence to the Queen.
Local News.
  Miscellaneous News.
  Bombay Geographical Society.
  Chamber of Commerce.
  Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.
  Parson vs. P. and O. Co.
Supply of Indian Cotton to England.
Lord Canning's Minute on the Rent Question.
Topics of the Time.
  The Civil Service Annuity Fund.
  Culture of Cotton in the Bombay Presidency.
  European Colonization in India.
  Manchester Wares.
Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council.
  The Bombay Green.
  Grey Goods.
  The Indigo-Rent Question.
  Government Paper Currency.
  The Future of the Medical Service in India.
Indian Intelligence.
  Bengal.
  North-West Provinces.
  The Punjaub.
  Affghanistan.
  Madras.
  Nizam's Dominions.
  Cochin.
The Bombay Services.
  Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
Commercial Gazette.
  Report on the Bombay Market.
  Bombay Price Current.
Shipping Intelligence.
  Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
  Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
Births, Marriages, & Deaths.
Advertisements.

Also the Bombay Price Current published at this office, is now available.

The following Passengers proceeded yesterday by the ship *Cospatrick*, Captain Scott, to London:—

Major Murray; Captain E. W. Bray; Captain Dickenson; Assistant Surgeon T. R. Mould; Lieut. J. E. Braymer; Lieut. L. A. Powys; Ensign H. G. Davies of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, 213 Invalids, 18 women and 40 children, of H. M.'s various Regiments.

The following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain G. C. Burne, to Aden and Suez, today, at 8 P. M.

For Suez.—Major M. F. and Mrs. Gordon; Major Saunders.

For Alexandria.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Van Deldew and a native servant; Mr. and Mrs. Vander Zueep, three children and servant.

For Marseilles.—Mr. B. T. Hall, C. S.; Mr. Moncrieff; Colonel Forbes, 3rd Cavalry; Mr. Coutts; Mr. Hebbling; Mr. Blum: Mr. Ruloffs; Mr. Fraser; Captain Trevor; Revd. and Mrs. Roth; Lieut. Col. Borthwick; Captain A. Ellis; Mr. Manning.

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Ford, and two children; Major and Mrs. Crawford and infant; Captain and Mrs. Boye, and Miss Boye; Lieut. Col. G. W. Stoke, 8th Regt. N. I.; Mrs. Rice; Col. and Mrs. Gottereux; Lieut. Col. Hughes; Lieut, Grant, 4th M. N. I.; Mrs. J. M. Hyslop and child; Mr. J. Jones; Captain Gordon, R. N.; Mrs. Blyth.

Lieutenant M. D. V. T. Grant, 33rd Regiment, has passed the Interpreter's Examination in the Guzerattee language, before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, which commenced its sittings on the 10th and terminated on Saturday the 25th instant.

The Madras papers complain that at the first meeting of the Legislative Council, the Reporters of the press were not to be admitted. This would seem somewhat inconsistent with the practice followed at Calcutta and Bombay, where the representatives of the press and the public are by permission of the President, but as a matter of course, admitted.

For the last few days there has been no watering of the roads in and about Bombay. At first we thought this must be by reason of a strike amongst the Water-cart men. Others, we believe, were of opinion that the Municipal Commissioners, not content with those commercial speculations into which they have entered, or contemplate entering, in the way of lighting Bombay with gas, buying and selling of land around the Green, and building thereon, &c. &c., had entered into a league with tailors, milliners, and others, who must derive a great profit by the discomfort caused to ladies and gentlemen and the destruction of dresses consequent upon the clouds of dust now allowed to fly about unmolested; and it is certain that those tradesmen could afford to pay something handsome in view of the increase of trade and profit that must come to them in this way. But now we are told that these conjectures are erroneous; and that the Commissioners have refrained from watering the roads for the present to show sympathy with the Queen in her late bereavement, and as a mark of the public condolence of Bombay on the occasion. Can this be, or is it merely a joke? Certain it is, that the discomfort, nuisance, annoyance, loss caused is no joke whatever, but a sober fact. And as to the thing itself, we must say it is the silliest, stupidest way of showing the feeling wanted to be expressed that can well be imagined. Queen Victoria herself would little thank the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay for making all the ladies and gentlemen of the place uncomfortable in this way. We can show our sympathy and respect without being made needlessly uncomfortable, and without giving our water-cart men and their bullocks the holidays which they now enjoy, but do not appreciate. It is true that every one must swallow a certain quantity of dirt in the course of his life, but there is no occasion for having to swallow a peck daily for some time on account of Prince Albert's death. This is not the decent mourning into which we are all requested to go, and into which we are all going with willing, feeling, hearts. This is mere impertinence on the part of the Municipal Commissioners, for which there is no excuse, and which we trust is to cease immediately,—or "something must be done."

Amongst the latest projects for extending the cultivation of cotton we find the following mentioned in English papers received by the last mail:—

"A prospectus has been issued by the Natal Cotton Company, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each. The company propose to cultivate cotton on a suitable estate of 36,000 acres in Natal, where the conditions of climate and labour are highly favourable, and which has been provisionally purchased for 29,945*l.*"

"An Algerian Cotton Company is in course of formation upon an important scale. The company have obtained the grant of a large extent of valuable land in Algeria from the French government, who are stated to look upon the project with great favour. The annexed particulars are furnished by the promoters:

"'The capital is to be 1,000,000*l.*, with power to increase. A comptent commission accredited by the French government to that of Algeria is to be forthwith despatched from England, to select the most appropriate sites in the provinces of Oran, Constantine, and Alger. On Monday a deputation of the promoters left town for Manchester and Liverpool, there to secure the necessary manufacturing interests. Cotton can be produced in Algeria equal, in every respect, to the finest of those of the Southern States of Amrica. Labour there is not only free, but cheap and abundant; the soil suitable to the culture of cotton, and the climate salubrious. Freights are only one-half those from the United States, and the average passage only nine days from Liverpool; so that if the Southern States of America were fully in the field, cotton grown in Algeria can be prduced at a lower rate, and in quality every respect eqaul. The prospectus of the company will be published in a few days.'"

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO THE QUEEN.

An influential and numerously attended meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay was held on Friday the 24th inst, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon in the Town Hall, for the purpose of voting an Address of Condolence to Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on the lamented death of Her Illustrious Consort Prince Albert. The meeting was represented by all classes of the community and consisted of the members and Secretaries of Government, the Judges of the Su-

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preme, Sudder, and Small Cause Courts, civil and military officers, clergymen, lawyers, European and Native merchants, traders, shopkeepers, &c. &c.

The day was a general holiday.

The Sheriff having read the requisition calling the meeting, the Hon'ble H. W. Reeves was called to the Chair in the absence of His Excellency the Governor, who was prevented from attending by indisposition.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with the following Address :—

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me, but I must inform you that I should have been far better pleased if the Chair could have been taken on this occasion by its appropriate occupant, His Excellency the Governor, whose indisposition has unfortunately prevented his attendance. I have been requested to say that His Excellency regrets extremely his inability to preside at this meeting and that nothing but weak health could have kept him away.

I now briefly draw attention to the circumstances which have brought us together here : and which have created a feeling of sorrow intense and profound throughout the Kingdom, unparalelled as I believe by any circumstance that has occurred since the death of the Princess Charlotte. These are—the sudden death in the prime of life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort ; a Prince rendered dear to the country by his amiability, his uprightness of character and many accomplishments. The mournful bereavement of our beloved Sovereign, who in the Consort has lost not a husband only but her only private adviser, and I must add her only friend. Such are the subjects that are to occupy your attention. Is there a man here, I ask, who does not feel deeply for his widowed Sovereign : who so will deserves all our sympathy, and in this most distressing moment of her life stands so much in need of it. I say, stands in need of it, for we must remember that it is one condition of the royal dignity that the wearer must submit to an isolation from private intimacies—Kings have no equals, they cannot in the day of mourning expect to find the ear of friendship ready for them ; the consolatory influences which we all know to be so pleasant at our time of need, which spring from the heart of intimate friendship, are not open to them. Our gracious Queen is surrounded by her royal children, who weep with her, she appeals to the Omnipotent, and from him doubtless receives blessed comfort, but Her Majesty has not what any of her subjects can command, and which humanity yearns for the sympathy of friendship. Therefore, gentlemen, as our beloved Sovereign is deprived in the midst of her deep sorrow of the advantage which private life would have given her ; she is entitled to expect that the *nation* will make it up to her by an overflowing demonstration of its loyal affectionate sympathy. This crowded assembly shews me that you are all ready to concur in the offer of this tribute to our Sovereign, and the resolutions now to be submitted to you will shew you how it is proposed to make it. (*Applause*).

I. Resolution.—Proposed by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and carried unanimously :—

The Lord Bishop of Bombay said,—Did I think, Sir, that this Resolution was one which would require anything in the way of persuasion to commend it to this assembly, I should have shrunk from the mournful duty of proposing its adoption. But the only difficulty of which I am conscious at this moment is altogether of another kind. It is not that I have to invite the attention of an audience unwilling to listen, or to secure the concurrence of hearers reluctant to consent, but that, whatever I may venture to offer in support of the Resolution will not only have been anticipated in the minds of all around me, it will also, I am very sensible, fall far below what their heart's emotions dictate. For the occasion is eminently one which calls our deepest feelings into play. Mingled with topics of public concernment, there is so much in it which goes to our best sympathies, I might say to our very affections, that I feel when I look on the numerous and varied gathering which now fills this hall, it is not merely the call of duty, patriotism, or loyalty, which has brought us together, but it is, if possible, still more the impulse of the finest and tenderest sensibility. We have come together as common mourners for a common loss. We have come too as the subjects of a sorrowing Queen, in this her day of bitter grief, humbly and dutifully to lay our condolences at her feet, and to assure her that, although far separated from her presence, we do really in spirit attend herself, and her heart-broken children, under their sore bereavement, to "weep with them that weep." On such an occasion, Sir, the memory goes back to the past. It is fair to recall what it may to deepen its sensations. I well recollect being one of many, who scarcely three and twenty years ago, it seems but as yesterday, greeted our beloved Sovereign and her Consort with sincerest gratulations, on their first appearance in public after their happy union. And I do not forget how, together with the liveliest interest in their then position, thoughts were blended of earnest solicitude for the future. Men looked upon that youthful pair, and while from their hearts they prayed, "God bless them," they exchanged at the same time, one with another, their anxieties. The Prince was young ; the Queen still younger ; and although indeed, owing to that excellent education, which had been all her royal mother's care, united to her own singular good sense and right feeling, her reign had been commenced under auspices the most promising, still the question would arise, will all go on as well ? It ws not unknown what elements of evil were working abroad, and even in some degree at home ; and the fear was, lest occasion might be given for restlessness and disaffection, if any retrograde change took place, and especially if any unfortunate political indiscretion should set the court in opposition, either real or apparent, to the national mind. But from that day to this, thank God, no such calamity ever occurred. The excellencies which had marked the rule of the maiden Queen were now only strengthened and confirmed. The Court gained, for the country gained, by her Majesty's alliance with the husband of her choice. And a wonderful path it was which that young couple marked out for themselves, and kept. I believe that history has nothing to exceed, if to equal it. Where shall we find a parallel case of two royal personages, with so little previous experience, setting out together in public life at so critical a time, and maintaining for well nigh three and twenty years a course so distinguished for personal virtues, and for political prudence, with such staid reserve wherever reserve was right, coupled with such open demonstrations of fellow feeling with the people of England in all their interests and pursuits, with such unwearied attention to the affairs of the state, yet never any undue favour for one political party above another, with free and friendly intercourse, to so great an extent, with other royalties, but never one thought for a moment of compromising the independence of England by submission to continental diplomacy ; and all this graced and crowned with a spotlessness of morals, and an exemplariness in domestic life, which gave to the throne the strongest possible hold on the esteem, the reverence, and the love of a people themselves domestic, moral, and religious. I do not for one moment question that the lustre which thus gathered round our sovereign was strictly the reflection of her own high qualities. Nevertheless I cannot but also think that she derived the greatest advantage from having one at her side whose dispositions were so congenial with her own. What must the consequences have been had he been otherwise minded ? If his tastes had been less correct, or his conduct less irreproachable, or his judgment less calm, or his political predilections less under control, how different for our Queen, how different for the empire, the progress of events might have been. But the late Prince certainly proved himself worthy of his position ; and England learned to prize him more and more. The later years of his life had especially won for him her growing regard. Aiming at no unconstitutional prominence in the state, he laid himself out for the social improvement of the people, and the advancement of science and art, and in such a way as to give an altogether new impulse to the popular mind in that direction. Manufactures assumed a place unknown to them before ; and every branch of useful knowledge came under the salutary influence. Doubtless it was a great thing for the country, and we all felt it to have in the consort of the Queen an accomplished man, who, whenever the savans of Europe assembled within his reach, could go in among them, and take his own place as one of them, and on whatever subject he addressed them proved that he was deserving of the attention which he invariably gained. England was justly proud of this ; not only proud but grateful. For she saw what was the mind which was controlling the education of her future princes—a mind of no ordinary cultivation, with a strong sense not only of the beautiful and the ornate but also of the practically useful, and the morally right ; and she felt that those princes would come forth to her from a home in which virtue, knowledge and good taste had refined their minds, while respect for the law had moulded their character, and fitted them, if only they remembered the teachings of their youth to claim in days to come the respect and attachment of an intelligent and advancing people. Gentlemen, this point is one in which we all have the deepest concern. It is a matter of the greatest consideration with every native, noble or gentle, here present, as well as with every Englishman, what is to be the mind of our future monarch—the monarch of British India as well as of the British isles. And so far as the departed Prince was answerable for it, assuredly we all shall own that we have only cause to cherish his memory with grateful applause. He has done his duty. May his royal widow find at least one solace, one of the best she now can know, in seeing her sons and daughters retaining in their after life the impress of their father's moral worth and varied intelligence. And when, at some far distant day, the Prince of Wales is called to sit on England's throne, then may not England's people only, bnt his Indian subjects also continue to confess the debt they owe to his illustrious Sire, and thank that gracious Providence which gave us, at this particular period of our history, such a Queen, and such a Prince, to be the parents of our future Kingdom. (*Applause*.)

In seconding the first Resolution, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., said :—

Our worthy Chairman and the Lord Bishop have so forcibly and so eloquently introduced to the meeting the object for which we are now assembled that it would be trespassing on your time if I were to attempt any lengthened observations on the Resolution which I have the honor to second. I observe that, at some of the meetings held in various parts of the United Kingdom, similar in their sad purpose to that which has called now us together, the address of condolence to Her Majesty was adopted in *solemn silence*. How appropriate, under the circumstances such a mode of proceeding ! How much in harmony with the melancholy occasion ! No words of fervid oratory were needed. No bursts of impassioned grief were heard in these assemblies, but, as if their hearts were too full for utterance, these communities, in subdued silence, expressed their sympathy with our beloved Queen on the sad calamity which has overwhelmed Her and Her family. What pathos in this mute eloquence. How significant of the depth of feeling which pervaded these meetings ! Indeed, if human sympathy can afford consolation to the wounded spirit in such trying circumstances, it must be soothing to our Sovereign to know that a nation's tears mingle with her own, and that wherever the sad tidings of her bereavement have been carried, there Her loyal and attached subjects of every class and clime have shared in her sorrows, and identified themselves with her grief.

The death of Prince Albert is truly a national calamity, the extent of the loss which the nation has sustained, by his removal, is yet to be realised, well therefore may we, as an influential community raise our voice in accents of mourning, and offer our beloved sovereign our most respectful and unfeigned condolences on her irreparable bereavement.

I am sure also that many prayers will be offered, on behalf of our sovereign, that she may be endowed with fortitude to submit, in calm resignation to the inscrutable decrees of Providence, that God may vouchsafe to Her his Divine aid and guidance in her present trying position, and that the Heir apparent to the Throne may inherit the same discretion and prudence with which his Illustrious and now much lamented Father was so signally gifted.

It would be unbecoming in me to indulge at great length in any personal allusions when addressing such a meeting on an occasion like this, but I may mention that, on my recent visit to England, I received not a few marks of condescending attention from our sovereign, and her distinguished Consort, and I have therefore a melancholy satisfaction in seconding the Resolution which has now been laid before the meeting. (*Applause*).

II. Resolution.—Proposed by His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and unanimously carried :—"That the following Address to the Queen be adopted by this meeting, expressive of the sorrow and sympathy of the Inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay."

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, in proposing the second resolution, rose and said :—Gentlemen,—With the permission of the Honorble Chairman, I rise to perform one of the saddest and most mournful offices of my life,—to propose for your adoption the Addresss, which you have just determined shall be presented and laid at the feet of the Queen, on the occasion of the awful bereavement with which it has pleased Almighty God to afflict Her Most Gracious Majesty and the British Empire. After the eloquent remarks you have heard from my Right Reverend Friend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, I will trouble you with but very few words of my own on the career of the late illustrious Prince, whose loss we so deeply feel and we are here met to deplore. I would only say that there is hardly any public career recorded in the annals of British History which displays such thorough, I may say such epic, completeness. This is shown in the true and admirable subordination of all the parts and details to one great ruling idea, such an idea as we are convinced Prince Albert must have conceived to himself for his guidance in his great and eminent position, a position as difficult as it was eminent when he became the Consort of the Queen of England. This completeness was alike visible in all his relations public, political and private. It is impossible to contemplate his graceful and useful life without the deepest admiration. It is impossible to contemplate his rare political prudence, his bright example, his domestic virtues, his love of learning and his desire for its extension to all classes ; his varied accomplishments, his taste for art and his enlightened application of it for the good of Her Majesty's subjects throughout the empire at large. I say it is impossible to contemplate these great qualities and the results produced by them without sentiments of the most lasting affection and respectful regard. His was no cloistered virtue which makes no efforts for the good of mankind, or which shrouds itself in a cold unreciprocating morality. No indeed—in all his aspirations, in all his actions, in every movement he led, in the precepts he uttered, in the wise counsel he gave, we saw a large and warm heart, we traced the working of a powerful intellect, we felt the weight of an ample, a well-stored and philosophic mind. According to the most literal acceptation of the words, he lived only for the good of the Queen and of the realm, I say of the realm, because I include all classes, the highest as well as the lowest. Thus he gave himself up to the objects of those most eminent in arts and learning, whilst he addicted himself to the tender care and better nurture of the poorest among our fellow subjects. Hence it was that he gave his great talents, his valuable time, his weighty eloquence, for the advantage of the poor, the uneducated and the houseless, while at other times he devoted himself to the education of the British people in the largest sense and in the most practical manner, to enable us to compete with other nations in the creation of beautiful forms in our manufactures, as we had done previously in the production of solid materials. We recollect the feelings of jealousy which from time to time broke out against the Prince Consort and the causeless attacks which were made on him amidst the free-spoken politics of our rough island story. And we all of us know the calm and silent dignity with which that jealousy and those attacks were encountered, and we know how his late Royal Highness trusted to his example and to his deeds to conquer a place in the hearts of the British people, and how entirely after the lapse of years that conquest was at last effected. The burst of sorrow throughout England and of respectful and devoted sympathy with Her Most Gracious Majesty on this awful visitation, the reverberation, the echo of which is heard in this hall at this great meeting today, shows how thorough that conquest was. We hardly dare to raise our eyes to the picture of the grief of Her Majesty and of their Royal Highnesses composing her family. We know as said in Eastern phrase, that "his place shall never be filled." We know that that though that reality must ever henceforth be present in the royal household, yet we feel that perhaps the sympathy and devotion of a united, a sorrowing and grateful people may not be altogether unacceptable to Her Majesty in the midst of her great affliction, and that the Queen may find some slight consolation in the reflection that the worth of the departed is entirely appreciated by her millions of subjects, and that his memory will be loved and cherished by them in their hearts for ever, not only in England, but in all the dependencies of her Empire, amongst which the Presidency and City of Bombay takes such high rank. I now proceed to read the Address, which I have the honor to propose for your adoption. (*Loud applense.*)

His Excellency then read the Address.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"May it please your Majesty.—We, the Inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay, approach Your Majesty with the deepest sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the heavy visitation with which it has pleased an all-wise Providence to afflict your Majesty and the British Empire by the removal from this Life of Your Majesty's beloved Consort. While we humbly present to your Majesty the expression of our heartfelt sorrow, we venture to offer at the same time the renewed assurance of our profound and respectful loyalty and devotion.

"Distinguished by his veneration for the ancient constitution of the Realm by his wide spread philanthropy and by the eloquent and never-ceasing support afforded by His Royal Highness to the advancement of learning and to the tasteful cultivation of the Fine Arts and of Manufactures throughout all Your Majesty's Dominions, the late Illustrious Prince Consort adorned his eminent position by the practice of every domestic virtue and of the most varied accomplishments.

"It is the fervent trust of your Majesty's subjects in this Presidency that through the Divine mercy your Majesty will find consolation and support in the gentle influence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of their Royal Highnesses the other members of your Family, for this we pray most heartily as well as for your Majesty's health long life and honor."

The Rev. Dr. Wilson said,—I rise, Mr. Chairman, to second the motion which has been so ably and eloquently proposed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. In doing this I do not think it becoming, especially after what has already been said at this meeting, to multiply words. The event which has occurred in Britain, and which has brought us together in such unprecedented numbers in this part of the world, is one which viewed in connexion with that providence by which it has been ordered, speaks to us in an impressive and solemn manner. It has stirred the feelings of our nation to the lowest depths, as on the memorable occasion when, "The fair haired daughter of the isles was laid, the love of millions." The Prince Consort, in his connexion with Her Majesty, will ever be remembered with endearment and respect. By birth, natural endowments, education, and accomplishments, he was all that could be desired for the lofty station in which he was placed. He not only justified the expectations which were formed of his Royal Highness, but far exceeded them. As the confidential counsellor of a constitutional sovereign, he understood as well what was becoming for him not to do as what was right for him to do. Endowed with great comprehensiveness and catholicity of mind, it was his fervent desire to advance the material and intellectual and moral interests, not only of our own country, but of the other nations of the globe. Personally, he successfully studied and acquired and exemplified the graces of literature. His taste for art, even in its highest forms, was refined and elevated. His appreciation of scientific research and progress, on which he kept an intelligent and watchful eye, was such as was valued by the first philosophers of the age. His hearty patronage of, and co-operation with, many of our great charities marked him out as an earnest and enlightened philanthropist. Even in his recreations and amusements there was a sobriety and moderation which testified to his good sense and right feeling. He was a loving, devoted, and considerate husband, and that, at the same time, with all deference to the royalty of the British realm, which he as much respected as if it had centred in himself. He was an affectionate and judicious parent, and as such a most able instructor, most wisely and ingeniously training his children for their anticipated destiny in connexion with the high places of the earth, and not overlooking their relationship to the Kingdom of God which passeth not away. We weep over the bereavement which has "clothed the throne with sackcloth" and filled our palaces with lamentation and mourning, though, thank God, not with woe. Especially in this city of the East, of which it may emphatically be said—

> "Oh thou resort and mart of all the earth,
> Chequered with all complexions of mankind,"

we do express, in our varied tongues and languages, but with concordant hearts, our deep and abiding sympathy with her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in her unspeakable loss and deprivation. We do more than this, I am sure. We cast her and hers (and I may say ours) upon the loving care of Him who is the widow's shield and the orphan's stay. And we who are here present as Christians, desire that that universal and true sympathy which she experiences on earth, may be to her a type of that more tender and effective sympathy which the merciful and faithful High Priest above extends to all for whom he intercedes. (*Applause*)

III. Resolution.—Proposed by W. R. Cassels, Esq., seconded by the Cazee of Bombay, and unanimously carried :—

"That the Address to Her Majesty as adopted by this meeting be at once signed, and do further lie for signatures in the Town Hall, till noon of the 27th inst."

Mr. Walter R. Cassels said :—The resolution with which I have been entrusted arises naturally from those which have preceeded it, and it requires very little remark from me. The address which has just been adopted, expressive of our sympathy with our Sovereign under a very great personal sorrow, embodies a feeling which has rarely been so worthily merited, and never more widely, deeply, or sincerely felt. If our condolence lose part of its appropriateness by distance, at least the sentiments which have this day been expressed will tend to show, that, even in this remote part of an empire upon which the sun never sets, we recognize that the loss which our Queen has sustained, has likewise been a loss to the nation. The just and eloquent tribute to the memory of the lamented Prince Consort which has been paid by the gentlemen who have preceded me in addressing you, renders it unnecessary for me to enlarge upon that theme, although it is yet far from exhausted. History has presented to us too many instances in which a last hour of fortitude and repentance has been the only redeeming point of a life of error and frivolity ; but in this case we have to lament the premature loss of a prince whose life was one of usefulness and whose virtues have been exhibited in so many of his actions. This whole empire, hereafter even more than at present, may have to honour the memory of a prince who steered so clear of the rocks of ambition, and of a father whose precept and example have probably laid the foundations of a future wise and temperate reign. That our address may not arrive too much out of season, it is absolutely necessary that it should be forwarded without delay, and that this may be done, I have the honour of proposing ; "That the Address to Her Majesty, adopted by this meeting, be at once signed, and do further lie for signature in the Town Hall till noon of the 27th instant. (*Applause*).

IV. Resolution.—Proposed by Commodore Wellesley, C. B., seconded by the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, and carried unanimously :—

Commodore Wellesley, in moving the fourth Resolution remarked.—I fully agreed with what had been said by my friend Mr. Cassels, that although preceding speakers had so eloquently portrayed the character of the illustrious prince whose loss we all so deeply deplore, yet that it would be difficult in such an opportunity as the present to do full justice to the many high qualities he possessed and which were the admiration of his countrymen. Among the traits of his character I might mention perhaps just one which had particularly struck myself. I allude to the example set by the Prince in his bearing towards Her Most Gracious Majesty in public. I thought it was impossible to read the published accounts of speeches delivered by his Royal Hignness to his countrymen, or the reports of proceedings on those public occasions in which Her Majesty appeared in public without observing the bright example of respectful and loyal deference shown by the Prince towards his Sovereign. He never seemed to forget for one moment that although the husband and known to all as also the trusted counsellor of his Queen, he was yet her subject, and he shewed that it was his aim only in forgetfulness of himself to exhibit her as worthy of the love and honour of her people. (*Applause*).

In seconding the fourth Resolution, the Hon. Juggonnath Sunkersett said :—

Honorable Sir and Gentlemen,—In seconding the resolution which has just been moved, I beg to say a few words.

The cause of our meeting here as has already been so forcibly stated by our worthy chairman and the Honorable gentlemen who have preceded me is one of a very sad, I must say most sorrowful nature, and I am sure I only express the sentiments of my countrymen when I say that we deeply sympathise with our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria in the bereavement she has to our greatest sorrow sustained in the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, a deep loss not only to Her Majesty but to all the nation at large, for the late lamented Prince was a man who had attached himself to all the British subjects in a pre-eminent degree. Deeply as we must deplore this calamity, still it is a source of great satisfaction to us to learn that Her Majesty nas sustained the severe shock with great fortitude, and we most sincerely trust that our beloved Queen may yet be spared to reign for many years to come. (*Applause*).

V. Resolution.—Proposed by W. B. Tristram, Esq., seconded by Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

The meeting broke up at 5 P. M.

The Address was then signed by nearly a thousand persons on the spot. It lies at the Town Hall for signatures, and will be removed at noon today for transmission to England by this evening's mail.

Local News.

The Sixth Lecture on Botany, by Dr. Birdwood, will be delivered this evening at eight o'clock in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall.

The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 5 P. M. in the Durbar Room, Town Hall.

Mr. E. Watmough, whose letter we published in our impression ot the 15th instant, was on Wednesday last apprehended on a warrant from the Colombo authorities, and lodged in Jail. He will be sent to Ceylon by the P. and O. steamer which leaves for China in a day or two.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor in the Parell Gardens, this evening :—

March.	
Overture, "Linda di Chamounix" ...	*Donizetti.*
Waltz, "Neapolitaner"	*Lanner.*
Selection, (op) "Dinorah"	*Meyerbeer.*
Ditto, (op) "Bianca"	*Balfe.*
Quadrille, "Serenade"	*Balfe.*
Galop, "Militaire"	*Kuhner.*

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—At the last annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the following Parsee Gentlemen were admitted as Honorary members of the Corps :—

Mr. Manekjee Cursetjee.
Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama.
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama.
Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Putel.
Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali.

Mr. McCollum's Circus.—In consequence of the public demonstration made on Friday last on account of Prince Albert's death, the performance advertised for that day was postponed till this evening, when an entirely new programme will be gone through. We can speak from personal observation that hundreds of people visit the Amphitheatre, for the feats of the Company are really wonderful.

A performance on Saturday evening last for native ladies went off very well. A large house is again expected tonight.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

33 Jadunath Brizruttonjee Maharaj *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the will of Gangjeebhoy Sayanee, deceased.

Peerbhoy Ramjee and another *vs.* Hassum Cassum and others.

In the Goods of Joseph Antonio Borges, deceased.

Joseph Borges and another *vs.* Johan Beatriz Borges.

In the Goods of Joseph Antonio Borges, deceased.

Joana Beatriz Borges *vs.* Joseph Borges and another.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

Saturday, 21st January 1862.

(Before a full Court.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Jadunathjee Brizrutonjee Maharaj vs. *Cursondass Mooljee and others.*

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Mr. Leathes, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

Mr. Scoble opened the case by stating the plaint which sets forth by way of inducement, that the religion of the Hindoos is of vast and unknown antiquity, and, according to the same, and to the usage, custom, and practice in force in the island of Bombay and other parts of India, great honor and extraordinary respect and pre-eminence have been, and still are, awarded by all good and worthy Hindoos to the members of a certain caste or class of Hindoos called Brahmins, and to the persons called Maharajas as the present chiefs and heads of the said class of Brahmins, and, according to the Hindoo religion, and to the belief and opinion of all good and worthy Hindoos, the Brahmins are considered infinitely superior in worth and dignity to all the other castes and classes of society into which the Hindoos from time immemorial have been divided. And whereas also there are certain sacred books of the Hindoos called Purans, Veds, and Shastras, and according to the same and the computation of the time, the present age of the world is by them divided into four periods of time, called and distinguished, Yugs, and which are called the Satyayug, the Tretayug, the Dwaparyug, and the Kaliyug, which last is also called the earthen or iron age ; and whereas also the plaintiff is, and has been, a Maharaj and a Hindoo high priest of high caste, and is a good, true, honest, just, and faithful subject of our Lady the Queen, and until the committing of the grievances by the defendant, was always reputed and esteemed amongst all the Hindoos of Bombay to be a person of good name, fame, credit, and reputation. And whereas the plaintiff has been, and is, a member of a certain ancient Hindoo religious sect called the Wallabcharya, or the sect of the Maharajas, and has never been guilty of holding heterodox opinions in matters connected with his religion, or of offences or improper conduct, the defendant to injure the plaintiff, his good name, &c. published on the 21st of October 1860 in the Guzeratee newspaper called the *Satya Prakash* (meaning Light of Truth,) concerning the conduct of the plaintiff as such Brahmin, Maharaj, Hindoo high priest, and Wallabcharya, a false, scandalous, and defamatory libel.

1st. The defendants pleaded "not guilty." 2nd. That the Maharajas are not the preceptor of Hindu religion in manner and form alleged by the plaintiff. 3rd. That the Maharajas are not the Heads or Chiefs of the Hindu religion in manner and form alleged by the plaintiff. 4th. That the Maharajas are not the high priests of high caste as alleged by the plaintiff. 5th. That the creed of Vallabha is of modern date and not ancient as alleged by the plaintiff. 6th. Incorrectness of translation of a certain passage in the alleged libel. 7th. Justification ; doctrines of the creed and conduct of the Maharajas in general and plaintiff in particular :—" *Doctrines.* The creed of Vallabhacharya is contrary to the ancient religion and moral laws of the Hindus. Laws of God are eternal and unchangeble. God is not capable of being procreated or begotten by man. It has been mentioned in the religious books of Vaishnava's persuasion that the Maharaj is God and ought to be worshipped as God, and with adulterous love. There are about 70 Maharajas in the whole of India. A Maharaj is described as the husband of many women and ocean of Râs Lilá (wanton or amorous sport with many women). The sin of adultery does not affect God, &c &c. *Conduct.* Practice of handing the trusts of female devotees. Plaintiff said that the Maharajas became adulterous by their coming in contact with *Varkals.* Jivanjee said he was unable to prevent the adultery of other men. Adultery of the Maharajas is a matter of notoriety. Meeting of the Bhattias of 1855 to prevent females from visiting temples after a certain hour. Plaintiff said there was no sin in adultery but it was wholesome in itself. Plaintiff's character in Bombay and elsewhere. Plaintiff catching the breasts of female devotees at Beyt or ten years ago. Plaintiff confessed that in Bombay plaintiff went with two ladies twice in his private chamber and had carnal intercourse. Plaintiff was once attacked with venerial disease. Defendants effected social reform. Plaintiff has invited discussions."

8th. That all and every other statements and matters in the supposed libel are true in substance and effect.

Mr. Bayley then said that he appeared in this case on behalf of the plaintiff to ask damages for a most wanton and unprovoked libel published by the defendants in the *Satya Prakash* newspaper in October 1860. The case presented circumstances of a peculiar character as would appear from the plaint that the plaintiff bore a peculiar position among certain classes of Hindoos, and this was the first time that one of those Maharajas has sought redress in this Court. Plaintiff by prosecuting this suit not only subjected himself to all the advantages as well as disadvantages attendant upon a suitor in this Court, but also as a person respected by numerous followers, incurred a heavy responsibility in case if the opinions expressed in one of the pleas were proved against him. But so convinced was plaintiff of the falsity of these charges that there was nothing to discourage him from vindicating his character. Plaintiff is a young person of about thirty-five years of age, and resides for most part of his time at Surat, and although not educated in the European mode, he speaks two languages and takes great interest in the education of native females. With these brief remarks, the learned counsel called the attention of the Court to the libel itself, an authorised translation of which he read as follows :—

"In the *Purans* and other *Shastras* of the Hindus, it is stated that in the times of the *Kaliyuga*, false religions and heterodox doctrines will arise, and deceitful heretics will introduce sectarian orders and conflicting persuasions [among the people]. According to the Hindu Shastras, the *Kaliyuga* began 5000 years ago ; and it is proved by the Hindu Shastras themselves that all new creeds and systems which have taken their rise among the Hindus during the said 5000 years are all to be considered as false religions. Now 400 years have not yet passed since *Vallabh* the progenitor of the Mahrajas, was born. It is recorded in the books of the *Vaishnawa* system that the birth of *Vallabhacharya* took place on Sunday the 11th of *Vaishakh Vadya, Samvat* 1535, so that this event happened 381 years ago from this date ; whereas 5000 years have elapsed since the setting in of the *Kaliyuga* ; the system of *Vallabhacharya* was therefore originated during the time of the *Kaliyuga*. *Vallabhacharya's* creed has arisen like those of *Dadu Sadhu, Ramsnehi Ramananda, Sejananda*, &c. All these creeds have come into existence during the *Kaliyuga*, and must, according to the ruling of the Hindu Shastras, be false.

"Jadunathji Maharaj says, that as one man leaves the fort gate direct for Walkeshwar, and another [via] Byculla, in like manner do all the *Veds* and *Purans* start from the same original source, and afterwards go in different directions. How deceitful this statement ! Ten or fifteen [byeways] crooked creeds ought not to have their rise in one religion ; there should be but one system of religion and morality. Why leave the direct road to Walkeshwar, and betake one-self to the round-about way by Byculla ? The followers of one creed proclaim those of another as impostors, and bring them into contempt ; why should this be done ? We however have already intimated that the instruments themselves with which the Maharaj has come forward to defend himself, will come in his way, and go against him. The Maharaj believes the *Shastras* to be the work of God, and cannot therefore say that any of their precepts are false. The said Maharaj cannot therefore say that the assertion of the *Hindu Shastras*, that false systems will arise in the *Kaliyuga*, is false. As the Maharaj's system has arisen in the *Kaliyuga* like many others, it is false and heretical as proved by the *Hindu Shastras* themselves.

"That the Maharaj's system is full of heresies, and intended for deceiving the credulous, is proved, as above stated, by the *Veds, Purans*, and other books ; nay the books composed by the Maharajas themselves show that the Maharajas have done nothing more than set up a new heresy and a source of discord among the people. Look at Gokulnathji's commentary on the original verse regarding *Brahama Sumbandah* [the connecting oneself to *Brahama*.]

"Therefore before your enjoying any thing, make over your own wedded wife to the Gosaiji (Mahraj) and also your sons and daughters. After one's marriage, before enjoying your own wife, make her over to the Mahraj and afterwards do you take her for yourself.

"Oh ! What imposture ! What pretensions, and what deceitfulness. We asked Jadunathjee Maharaj what Ved, what Shastra, what Puran, and what Smuruti it is that say that one should give his wedded wife to the Mahraj or religious preceptor before he has enjoyed her ! Not only is one's own wife to be given, but also one's daughter ! Oh ! While writing this our pen will not proceed. We get disgusted and horrified. To blind people, who have good eyes to see, to throw dust in their eyes, and under the name and pretence of religion to enjoy their raw virgins, wives and daughters, what greater heresy, what greater deceit can there be than this ? Besides *Valabhacharya* many other heresies and systems have taken their rise in the *Kaliyuga* ; but none has exceeded the Maharjas creed in blackguardism, effrontery, shamelessness, cunning, and deceit. When we use these hard words, our credulous Hindu friends get angry with us, and their anger has made, and is making us suffer a great deal. But when the Maharajas throw dust in the eyes of the credulous ; when they write in their books that their daughters and wives and virgins should be enjoyed by themselves, and when they actually go on enjoying them, gusts of rage rise within us, our pen gets warm, and we have to bewail over our credulous Hindu friends and their intellects.

"Jadunathji Mahraj has started a Pamphlet called *Svadharmvardhak* [propagator of one's religion] ; and we ask him the mode in which he intends to propagate his religion. Your ancestors have thrown dust in the eyes of the credulous people and blinded them, do you mean to restore their sight, or harbouring false pride about religion, wish to deceive them still more ? Jadunathji Maharaj ! If you wish to increase or propagate your religion, be virtuous, and give good advice to the other Maharajas. While the preceptors of religion are found immersed in the sea of debauchery, no religious instruction can be given by them. In the first place wipe off the great black stain which Gokulnathji has brought on the *Vaishawa* religion by writing the commentary above mentioned. Heap contempt on the author of that commentary. Abstain from following the course of that commentary according to which the Maharajas are now defiling the wives and daughters of their followers ; and make away with immoral practices like those of the *Rasmandli* ; and know this for truth, that until you have not done as above advised, you will neither be able to impart religious instruction, nor succeed in its propagation."

The learned counsel then proceeded to say that the libel might be considered divided into two parts, first as a historical review of religion, and secondly as charging the plaintiff with grossly immoral conduct under the cloak of religion. Now as to the law of libel, Mr. Bayley referred the Court to two passages in "Addison on Wrongs" where it is laid down that all publications in writing imputing misconduct to another and tending to lower his reputation in private life are libellous ; also every publication holding a person to contempt in society is a libel ; also charging a man with misconduct in insulting two females is libellous. Alluding to the pleas the learned counsel observed that he had a certificate to prove that Kursondass Mooljee was the publisher of this libel, and Nanabhoy Rustomjee the printer, and as to the traversing the correctness of the translation, it would be proved by Mr. Flynn that it is a correct and official translation. Mr. Bayley apprehended that unless defendants were prepared to call witnesses, plaintiff was entitled to substantial damages. However plaintiff sued for nominal damages only and he was prepared to accept an apology from the defendants retracting the imputations which were unfounded. Mr. Bayley asked whether Mr. Anstey admitted the printing and publishing of the libel.

Mr. Anstey admitted only the printing and publication but denied all the inuendoes and libel, saying it was a privileged communication.

Mr. Bayley, before proceeding with the examination of witnesses, applied that the evidence be recorded by the Prothonotary in order that ulterior proceedings might be taken according to the Charters.

The Court granted the application.

Mr. James Flynn examined.—I am Chief Translator and Interpreter of this Court. I produce a copy of the official translation of an article about the religion of the Hindoos published in the Guzeratee newspaper called the *Satya Prakash* on the 1st October 1860 ; the article is headed "primitive religion of the Hindoos and their present heterodox opinions." The newspaper is published in the Guzerathee language. The translation was made by me. To the best of my belief it is a correct translation.

Cross-examined.—I see the equivalent of the passage read to me from the translation in the original. Having the original before me the translation made by me differs from the translation read to me from the sixth plea in the word "defile." It cannot be "defiling" in the sense of a participle. The word "Mahrajah" is used in the vocative case. The Brijbhasa language is not a court language ; it is one of the ancient dialects of India, not spoken now.

Re-examined.—The article I have translated is in the Guzeratee language and not in the Brijbhasa language. The Sanscrit is not a court language. Documents in the Sanscrit language rarely come to the Court for translation ; they are translated by me with the assistance of Shastrees. The Brijbhasa is a dead language, its original seat is in the country round Agra. In native newspapers the punctuation is not very carefully attend to. Looking at the passage translated in the sixth plea, I think it forms two sentences.

Gopaldass Madowdass examined,—I am the head of the Mahajan of Banian caste. There are numerous Banians in Bombay. The Mahajans are the principal men of the caste. Leave is generally obtained from me previous to any meeting of the Banians of any denomination. I know the plaintiff, Jadunathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj. I believe he is of forty or forty-two years of age. He occasionally resides at Bombay, at the intervals of ten or twenty years.

Mr. Bayley.—In what light do the Banians and Bhattias consider the Maharaj ?

Witness.—In very good light, they respect him.

Mr. Anstey on the authority of a rule laid down in "Taylor on Evidence" objected to the evidence of any general good character of the plaintiff being adduced previous to the evidence of impeachment of such character.

Mr. Bayley answered that he did not mean to question the witness as to the personal character of the plaintiff, but as the light in which he was spiritually regarded. He would therefore put the question in a more explicit form.

Witness continued.—The plaintiff is a Maharaj, he is our Gooroo or spiritual guide who worships our idols and performs divine service. He is a Brahmin and above the ordinary run of Brahmins. The Bhattias as well as Banians respect and worship the Maharaj as spiritual guide. There is no difference in religious belief between the Bhattias and Banians ; the difference between them is that they do not intermarry and one would not partake of the food prepared by the other. A Gooroo performs divine service and worships images. The Brahmins read the Poorans and other religious books to the people. The Maharajas occasionally read Poorans to their followers, but generally they are engaged in worshipping the images. They have temples in Bombay. There are seven or ten Maharajas in Bombay. Some permanently reside here, while others come here from Surat and other places for a sojourn. I believe there may be sixty or seventy Maharajas in the whole of India. The Maharaja at Sriji in Northern India is considered the chief Maharaj. The Rajas and Native Princes respect the Maharajas in the same manner as the other devotees do. I have never gone out of Bombay the whole of my life. I am a subscriber to the *Satya Prakash* newspaper. I may have read the article containing the libel. The *Satya Prakash* is recently amalgamated with the *Rast Goftar.*

Cross-examined.—I have never been to the different seats of the Maharajas in India, nor do I know anything about the Native Princes in relation to them, except what I have heard from report. I recollect the unpleasant controversy which took place between the Brahmins and the Maharajas in the year 1855. The controversy was relating to our religion. I was concerned in the controversy against the Maharaja. I do not recollect Jewanjee Maharaj about eight years ago inviting all the Vishnovas in a peremptory manner in order to make presents to him. I do not recollect Lallmunjee Maharaj making such orders ten years ago. I do not recollect incurring the displeasure of Lallmunjee Maharaj for denying his right to ask for presents. I have not heard of the complaints among the Wallabcharjee sect about the adulterous practices of the Maharajas, but I have read of such complaints in the *Satya Prakash* and *Parsee Punch.* I first began to read such complaints about five or six years ago. I have not signed any paper binding me to pay them implicit obedience, especially with reference to these accusations, but many persons have signed such a paper which I have heard has been prepared by the Maharajas themselves. I have heard from Banian members of the sect that an engagement has been entered into by Banians and Bhattias to do their utmost to prevent the Maharajas from being called as witnesses in a court of justice. That engagement is designated the "Slavery Bond" by newspaper writers. I have heard that the bond was prepared by the Maharajas. I did not sign it. It is a fact that the Maharajas closed their temples for eight days in order to compel the people to sign that document. This was about four years ago. I do not know of any attempt being made by the Maharajas to get Kursandass excommunicated from the caste for writing articles against them. Two persons came to me and said that I must make some such arrangement as the Bhattias had done by putting their signatures to a document which was got up to intimidate people not to give evidence against the Maharaj in this case. These two persons were Purbhoodass and Jaikissandass, both Banians, I am a Banian, and so is Kursandass, the defendant. Purbhoodass is the man who is managing the case for the plaintiff in the present action (points out the man who was sitting behind the plaintiff's counsel). They came to me once about the business of excommunication. I said to them that if what Kursondass had published was false, the Court would punish him. I refused to interfere. The Maharajas are not spiritual guides or preceptors of all the Hindoos ; only of the Banians and Bhattias. The majority of the Banians believe in the Maharajas. The Jain Banians do not hold the Maharajas as their spiritual guides. I have not heard that some of the Banians believe in the Maharaj not only as spiritual guide but as the incarnation of God. Some of them may believe in the Maharajas as incarnations of God, and some may not. I cannot say what people think in their own minds. Some people say that they are Gods, and some deny it. (A portion of the sixth plea was read to the witness). It is the opinion of the Wullubacharyas that the Maharajas and their descendants are the incarnations of God and they deserve to be worshipped with the mind, property, and body of their followers. I believe it to be a sin of the gravest character to neglect worshipping the Maharajas as incarnations of the Deity. I cannot say if it is the duty of female devotees (as stated in the plea) to love the Maharajas and to be connected with adultery and lust with them. Referring to the "bundobust" (arrangement) I meant to refer to the conspiracy case of the *Queen* vs. *Goculdass Lelladhur and others.* I heard the arrangement was to prevent any person from giving evidence here on behalf of Kursondass ; and the "bundobust" I was asked to sign was to the same effect. I do not know if some castes have had to complain of the Maharaja's seizing the property of widows and orphans. The Maharajas have temples in Bombay ; sometimes when there are marriages and occasions, dancing and singing goes on in the temples ; but not in the part where the idols are kept. Prostitutes are invited on such occasions to dance in the temple. Prostitutes are also invited to the party. In those temples the Maharajas worship the idols ; and men and women worship the Maharajas. The devotees prostrate themselves at the Maharaja's feet. By worshipping the Maharaj, I understand applying to him scent and stuff and offering him fruits and flowers, in the same way as the idols are worshipped. When we prostrate before the Maharaja's feet, he blesses us. One mode of worshipping the idol is by swinging it ; and our women worship the Maharaj by swinging him in a swing. On certain occasions the Maharaj throws *gulall* (red powder used during the Holee holidays) on the persons of men and women, which sometimes falls on the breasts and necks of women. No one considers it indecent to throw gulall over another man's wife. I have not heard of the Maharajas handling the breasts or necks of females, nor their wives. It is the practice with the followers of the Maharaj to eat the pan-soparee after it has been chewed and thrown away by the Maharaj. It is also the practice with them to drink the dirty water which is wrung out of the *dhotee* or waist cloth of the Maharaj after bathing. It is relished as nectar, also the water in which the Maharajas wash their feet. The devotees also eat with relish the remnants of food, which remain after the Maharaj has taken his meal. The women when they go to worship the Maharaj go into the same room in which men go. There are Zenankhanas in every Maharaja's house, if he has a family.

Re-examined.—The Maharajas reside in the precincts of the temples. Nautches or dances are performed within the precincts of the temple ; these are performed by prostitutes. The Maharajas are generally married. Plaintiff is married and has children. The Maharajas object to give evidence in a court of justice, because they would be obstructed in the performance of their worship by being detained a long time in Court. By worshipping the Maharaj I mean offering him flowers and money and waving a light before him and prostrating at his feet. We do not worship the idol of god ; the Maharajas worship it by bathing the image in water made of saffron and other things, and by putting cloths and ornaments on it, after which ceremony the people go to see the image and a light is waved before it. No body except the Maharaj and such men appointed, by him, touches the image. The "gulal" powder is prepared from a kind of wood called "patang" and it is thrown over each other's person during the Holee festival.

By the Court.—The two persons who asked me to make a "bundobust" meant that the caste should do it. The worship performed by the people towards the Maharaj and that by the Maharaj towards the idol differs slightly in this respect, that the idol is dressed with clothes and food offered to it, which is not done to the Maharaj ; the food is afterwards eaten by the Maharaj. The Maharaj worships the idol as God, and we worship the Maharaj as our spiritual guide. I do not consider the Maharaj as incarnation of God. There are people in the caste who do consider him as incarnation of God. Some of the Bhattias and some of the Banians hold that belief.

The case was here adjourned for further evidence until Monday next (today).

The Court was thronged during the whole of the proceedings by a large crowd who seemed to take much interest in the progress of the suit, and were kept in order by European Constables especially stationed for the purpose.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, January 17.)

Fort William, Home Department.—Legislative.
The 16th January 1862.

The following Resolution passed by the Governor General in Council on this date, is published for general information :—

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council, under the authority vested in him by the Act 24, and 25 Victoria Cap. 67, Section 16, is pleased to appoint Saturday the 18th of January 1862, at 11 A. M. as the Time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House at Calcutta as the Place for the first Meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the said Act, and to summon the several Members of the said Council to attend the said Meeting at the time and place appointed.

The Clerk of the present Legislative Council will make over to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, all Bills and other business pending before the said Council accompanied by a List of the same, together with all records, books and papers now in his charge.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department will transfer to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively any pending Bills relating to each of those Presidencies alone, together with all papers connected therewith, and will in like manner transfer to the Government of Bengal any pending Bills relating to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal alone, together with all papers connected therewith.

The Council of the Governor General of India, for making Laws and Regulations will not sit permanently, and it is not intended that the Session of the said Council in each year shall be for a longer period than is found necessary to enable it to dispose of the business which may be brought before it.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,
W. Grey, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department.—Legislative.
The 16th January 1862.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate His Highness Nurender Singh, Bahadoor, Maharaja of Puttiala, Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

His Excellency is also pleased to nominate the following other persons to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, namely :—

The Hon'ble Henry Byng Harington.
The Hon'ble Henry Forbes.
The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
William Shelford FitzWilliam, Esquire.
David Cowie, Esquire.
Rajah Deo Narain Singh, Bahadoor.
Rao Rajah Dinkar Rao Rughonath, Bahadoor.

W. Grey, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department.—Legislative.
The 17th January 1862.

The following Proclamation to which the sanction of Her Majesty has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council as required by the provisions of Section XLIX., 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, is hereby made and published for general information :—

Proclamation.

Whereas it is declared in the XLIV. Section of the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, called the "Indian Council's Act 1861," that the Governor General in Council so soon as it shall appear to him expedient shall by Proclamation extend the provisions of the said Act, touching the making of Laws and Regulations for the Peace and good Government of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, and that he shall specify in such Proclamation the period at which such provisions shall take effect and the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Division may nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations ; and whereas it is further declared by Section XLVII. of the said Act that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council as aforesaid by such Proclamation as aforesaid to fix the limits of any Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory of India, for the purpose of the Act, and further by Proclamation to divide or alter from time to time the limits of any such Presidency, Division, Province, or Territory for the said purpose, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council by virtue of the authority vested in him as above does hereby declare and proclaim that the provisions of the said Act touching the making of Laws and Regulations for the Peace and good Government of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay are extended to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, and that they shall take effect from the 18th of January 1862. And His Excellency in Council does further direct in conformity with the provisions of the said Act that the number of Councillors whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Division of the Presidency of Fort William may nominate for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations shall be Twelve, and His Excellency in Council doth further direct in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, that the Bengal Division of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall for the purposes of the said Act extend to and include all the provinces, districts and places which are now administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,
W. Grey, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

A Kurrachee correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* gives the following account of a misunderstanding which appears to have taken place between the Major General Commanding the Sind Division and the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) Regiment at Kurrachee :—

"There has been an unhappy misunderstanding lately between the Major General of this Division, and Lieut.-Colonel Wilby of the 4th Kings' Own. A Brigade order was issued by General Cunynghame, directing the Band of the 4th to play one evening in the week at the "Stand" in the Gardens, and one evening at the "Park." Colonel Wilby, under the idea I suppose that the General was arrogating to himself an authority which did not belong to him, wrote and informed him that he thought an officer in command of a Division had no right whatever to *direct* the Band of a Regiment to play *any where*, the Band being, according to the Colonel's opinion *private property !* The General of course thought differently, and considered he *had* the right, and thus this difference of opinion has necessitated a reference of the whole matter to the Commander-in-Chief. Now how the Band of any Regiment can be looked upon as *private property* by Colonel Wilby, I cannot well understand. It is certainly true that the *Band Master* is a *private* servant, being paid by the officers of the Corps, but the *musicians* are all *public servants*, being paid by *Government*—and I must say I do not remember the authority of a General Officer to direct the Band of a Regiment to play on certain evenings during the week ever being questioned before in any military cantonment in India. It is, therefore, indeed much to be regretted that so excellent and usually so sensible an officer as Lieut.-Colonel Wilby, has so far forgotten himself as to dispute the power of the Major General over the Band of his Regiment, and thus compelled a reference being made of the matter to His Excellency."

We are not quite certain as to the exact state of the law which will be found to govern this case, or of the rules of military etiquette in the matter, although we certainly can say that this is the first time in our experience that we ever heard of such an order as that protested against by Colonel Wilby being issued by a General Officer or even a Brigadier Commanding ; but we remember an incident which occurred many years ago at Poona which appears to have some bearing on the Kurrachee "misunderstanding." It occurred during the incumbency of Sir John (afterwards Lord) Keane as Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency, when his Excellency sent an *order* commanding the attendance of the Band of a Native Regiment then stationed at Poona to attend at Dapoorie, to enliven by its strains a Ball to be given by the Governor. On the evening named the Band was duly in attendance, according to order, but when the first dance was about to commence and the Band was ordered to strike up, it was found that the *instruments* were not forthcoming ! It proved to be in fact a band of *mutes.* Great was the consternation amongst the Aides-de-Camp and terrible the dismay of the dancers. The Gold Sticks in Waiting bustled about in a state of mind more easily to be imagined than described, and even the Governor himself frowned, and appeared to be uneasy at this singular *oversight.* An immediate investigation of the untoward affair was made on the spot, when the Band Serjeant intimated to the officer upon whom this duty had devolved, that he had no orders from his Commanding Officer to bring the instruments, but to be careful to attend at Dapoorie at the hour indicated in the Chief's order, and that no man must on any account, except sickness, be absent. He then commenced calling over the roll, but was instantly commanded to desist. What to do next was the question ? for the dancers were becoming impatient, as well they might ; when fortunately the Commanding Officer himself proved to be at hand, having been discovered in an adjacent alcove enjoying a quiet flirtation with a young lady (a recent arrival) whom he had just requested to honor him by becoming his partner in the first dance ! Explanations passed, when it appeared that a point of etiquette had been overlooked by Sir John, who should have *requested* and not *ordered* the attendance of the Band—the men were the servants of the Honorable East India Company, but the instruments were the property of the Officers of the Regiment. The *contretemps* was got over by His Excellency making the proper *request*, and the instruments were produced from the place where they had been deposited, in a neighbouring 'godown.' The affair created no inconsiderable sensation for the time it lasted, and the "pluck" of the Commanding Officer in taking so cheerful a rise out of "His Excellency" was the subject of many jocular remarks. The matter was not, however, allowed to rest here. It formed the subject of no end of "officials :" but it was finally decided by Government that the C. O. was "all right," and His Excellency in the wrong.—*Herald, Jan.* 24.

BENGAL.

A letter from a medical officer on furlough, and who writes from London, states that, having called at the Victoria Hotel, and seen one of the officials in close relation with Maharajah Wood, with a view of hearing something concerning the Medical Amalgamation measure, he was informed that nothing was known there about it ; but that much surprise, and some impatience, was felt and expressed at the delay caused by the Indian Government, or its servants, in executing their part of the work, and sending the scheme home for final approval. It was also stated at the India House, if we may so call the Hotel, that, in all probability, there would be scarcely any alterations made in England as regards the expected Indian scheme ; but that, as the home authorities had, after many trials and attempts, found the matter too difficult for their management, they would do almost anything proposed by the Indian Government and officials in the matter. The Medical authorities in England had, however, stated to the Secretary of State for India that it would be necessary to get rid of about two hundred of the Senior Surgeons from the lists of the three Presidencies ; as without their removal, amalgamation was literally impracticable. The amalgamation measure, as prepared here, was expected by every mail in London when the last letters left ; and yet, if things go on as they have hitherto progressed, many mails will leave Calcutta for England without carrying it home ; unless the fabricators here should get a stimulant letter as the doctors would say, from Sir Charles Wood.—*Englishman, Jan.* 17.

Colonel Balfour who left this on Saturday evening for Burdwan for change of air and quiet has not yet returned to Calcutta. We sometimes fear that an over zeal in the discharge of public duty may be the cause of removing from among us the only man competent to carry to a happy conclusion the present changes and reforms in India. Colonel Balfour will best consult the interests of the public, we are disposed to think, by relaxing in exertions which have already done much to undermine his constitution, and which, if persevered in, threaten to destroy the noble fabric raised by his energy, ability, and untiring devotion.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 17

MADRAS.

Telegraphic intelligence has reached Government that rain has fallen throughout the South Arcot district—in greater quantities towards the Coast. It has also been reported that good rain has fallen in the North East of Trichinopoly—to the South and East there had been only partial showers.—*Times, Jan.* 20.

Government have sanctioned as an experimental measure for six months, that only two classes of carriages shall be used on the Great Southern of India Railway line—the first class with seats and the second without seats, the fares being ten and three pie per mile respectively. The Consulting Engineer does not anticipate any success from the experiment, but as it has been originated by the Railway Board, Government did not object to its being tried.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We are given to understand that the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, are under orders for Fort William to relieve Her Majesty's 75th.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 21.

Indian Press.

MADRAS DESCRIBED.

(From the Hurkaru, Jan. 3.)

"Madras is a curious place. I have seen it several times from the sea, but never had the curiosity to land before. In the sea view the new feature is the pier, which is constructed of iron piles screwed into the sand and strongly tied together. We saw the process of screwing, which is done by means of a small steam engine, going on, for it is not yet completed though it extends a long way beyond the surf. It will be a very great convenience to the shipping here, and especially to passengers landing, who will no longer have to undergo the bumping process in Masulah boats through the surf, nor to submit to the extortions of the boatmen, who charge three rupees eight annas for a quarter of an hour's work. On landing we proceeded to the P. and O. Company's office, which like all the offices of that Company I have seen, except those in London and Calcutta, is held in a building half shed half godown. Such, however, seemed, as far as I could judge from externals, to be the general pattern of the merchants' offices in "Black Town," while all have not the advantage of being situated on the brink of the sea as the P. and O. office is. I was here most kindly received by Mr. Loch the Agent, to whom I had a letter of introduction, and who most kindly forwarded my business in Madras very materially. I proceeded in search of the picturesque and beautiful along the Mount Road, which is a broad, well Macadamized, and well watered road, and would put to shame anything attempted by our Municipal Commissioners. The first thing I came to worthy of note was a bronze statue of a gentleman seated on a dray horse with straight legs, something as like a horse as the things with black bodies and red spots upon them which we used to purchase in our childhood two for half penny. There was no inscription upon this monument to tell me in whose honor it was erected. I was indebted to a wayfaring man for the information that it was intended for Sir Thomas Munro, the Ryotwary system man, the able opponent of free trade and a free press whom it seems the Benighted still delight to worship. On the pedestal was the name of Chantrey, but that was probable the only part of the monument he had to do with. To say otherwise would be to libel the memory of a great sculptor. I next came to a statue of a man whose monument ought to be in Calcutta rather than in Madras, for it was in the Bengal Presidency that all Neill's most gallant deeds were done. Madras owned him, and does well to be proud of and to honor him. But why is there no memorial of him, and Havelock, and Venables, and many other such like in the presidency which they were so instrumental in saving ? We suppose that the answer will be, that they will be honored when the citizens of Calcutta, have managed to collect money enough to build their Valhalla, the Dalhousie Institute. Judging however by the difficulty they experience in doing this, we fear that they will find it absolutely impossible to raise the price of statues. Along the Mount Road are the chief European shops and European residences, places which a third rate Mofussil Station in Bengal would be ashamed of. Indeed a good many of the arrangements of the residents are similar to those of the Mofussilites in Bengal. People get their mutton for instance, and their wines from the Club, instead of sending to a place like Wilson's or F. W. Browne's, and they have no bazzar anything similar to Dhurrumtollah. The politics and the conversation of the place are upon the same scale. I met one leading man who was quite unacquainted with Lord Canning's fee-simple resolution, and another who asked if Calcutta were colder at this season than Madras. I was confidentially informed by a gentleman connected with the press, that the monster meetings in Patcheappa's Hall and other places of which we read such glowing accounts in the Madras papers, and at which such burning eloquence pours forth, consists of at the utmost forty people. The Madras Athenæum tells us that Sir William Denison can find no work to do, and that his employment consists in scolding the servants of Government House, keeping up his dignity and talking about Kangaroos. I wish he would have the approach to Government House swept, and the sides of the road paved. When I saw it, it was covered with dead leaves. The only way in which I imagined it was Government House was, that I perceived two sepoys, caricatures of soldiers like those some of the Calcutta Baboos have at their gate ways in the Chitpore road, on careless guard at the gate.

I did not believe that even the Benighted would be guilty of the absurdity of numbering a Church, but as the numbers were just fresh painted, I cannot be wrong. The Cathedral is Nos. 66 67 Mount Road, I doubt whether, according to the canons of the Church of England, a marriage solemnised at No. 66 Mount Road is legal, and it would be a question for Doctors Commons, upon which much might be said and large fees extracted, if any of the good people of Madras were inclined to try it. I doubt if all the efficacy of the Bishop's consecration of the edifice and the ground it stands on is not taken out of it by the secular act of numbering the church as if it were a common house.

I drove to the Sudder, which I would never have discovered by intuition to be a public building, but I was assured it was by a gentleman who ought to know, and who also pointed out to me two of the Sudder Judges entering it. As for the College, or as the natives call it the Eye School, it would be cruelty to put even the Bengal Military Pay and Audit office, who are acclimated to cellars and cook houses, into it. The private carriages and horses are very much inferior to ours in Calcutta, but the ticca gharries are much better, and we might borrow in Calcutta, with much advantage, the half buggy half minibus which the natives use. I would also recommend to our brokers and those who have much driving in the sun, the plan of covering the whole of the outside of the palkee gharree with a white rezai, the effect of which must be to keep the interior very cool.

To show you that I have set down nought in malice against Madras, I may say that two of its oldest and most intelligent inhabitants said—the one that it was a wretched fishing village, and the other that any place on earth must be better than Madras.

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LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

AMERICA.

(*From the Times, Dec. 25.*)

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Captain Muir, has arrived with advices from Boston, to the 11th, New York (by telegraph) to the 12th, and Halifax to the 13th.

The Cunard steamship Africa, hence; the steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg; the steamship Hansa, from Southampton; and the steamer City of New York, hence had arrived out.

The steamer Europa had not arrived out when the Canada left. This vessel, which left Queenstown on the 2nd inst., conveyed the important despatches of the British Government to Lord Lyons respecting the capture of the Confederate Commissioners on board the Trent.

In the Senate on the 9th, Mr. Grimes presented a petition from a citizen of Iowa, who has invented a "rebel mowing machine or double acting bomb," to which he wished to call the special attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. On the motion of Mr. Chandler, the resolution inquiring into the causes of the disasters to the Federal army at Bull's Run and Ball's Bluff was taken up. The question was on the substitute offered by Mr. Grimes, "that a committee investigate the causes of all the disasters that have happened to the Union forces." After a debate the resolution was adopted by 33 to 3. No business of importance was transacted on the 10th.

It was currently reported at Washington that the Military Committee of the House favoured the treatment of privateers captured by Federal vessels as prisoners of war.

In the House of Representatives on the 9th, Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following, which was passed:—

"Whereas, the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practised indirectly, and as such exchange would not only increase enlistments and the vigour of our army, but subserve the highest interest of humanity, and as such exchange does not involve recognition of the rebels as a Government, therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion."

On motion it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland, and to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a Bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

Mr. Lovejoy introduced the following preamble and resolution:—

"Whereas, Major-General Halleck, of the Western Department, has issued an order prohibiting negroes from coming within the lines of our army, and excluding those already under the protection of our troops; and whereas a different policy and practice prevails in other departments by the direct sanction of the Administration, and whereas said order is cruel and inhuman and in the judgment of this House based upon no military necessity: therefore resolved, that the President be respectfully requested to direct General Halleck to recall said order or cause it to conform to the practice in other departments of the army."

Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of yeas, 63; nays, 68.

Mr. Lansing offered a substitute, which Mr. Lovejoy accepted. The substitute characterizes the order of Major General Halleck as inhuman and cruel, and respectfully requests the President to direct General Halleck to recall the said order and cause him (Halleck) to conform to the practice in the other departments of the army. The consideration of the subject was then postponed.

On the 10th Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, moved that the memorial of Messrs. Howard, Getchell, and Davis be referred back to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions declaring that Congress alone has power under the Constitution to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; that the exercise of that power by any other department of the Government is an usurpation, and dangerous to the public liberty; that the persons above named be delivered to the Marshal, to the end that they may be indicted, with the right of speedy trial, if there be probable cause for such a proceeding. Mr. Pendleton spoke at length on the subject, which is that of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. He said if the President can suspend one provision of the Constitution, he can all, and reduce the nation to the condition of slaves, by changing the theory of Government. Any nation willing to adopt this theory is so lost to a manly sense of independence, dignity, and to a just consciousness of their courage and duty of defending the Government, that the yoke is a fit emblem of their degradation. No one should listen to the doctrine of State necessity, the history of which is written in the wreck of public liberty. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, replied that all his colleague had just said or could say had been fully and satisfactorily answered by the arguments of the Attorney General, heretofore submitted. Notwithstanding the ability of his colleague, he had been unable to disguise the fact that the time contemplated by the words of the Constitution for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was when rebellion was trying to shake down the pillars of the Constitution. It was no time to be splitting hairs as to whether Congress or the President should first exercise the power. On the motion of Mr. Bingham the whole subject was tabled—108 against 26.

At Washington a rumour was current that a member of General Banks' Staff had decamped, taking with him numbers of valuable papers. Persons had been sent in pursuit of him.

The *New Work World* gives the following synopsis of the Secretary of the Treasury's report:—

"The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was published in our evening edition of yesterday, and again in our columns today, is a comprehensive and valuable document conservative and cautious in the changes it recommends, and clear and positive in the enunciation of those sound principles of financial policy which framed the Sub-Treasury Law and vetoed the United States' Bank. The Secretary states, as the principle for regulating the amount of revenue 'indispensable to a sound system of finance' which 'reflection has only determined' in his mind as just and for the interests of the people, 'taxation to produce enough for ordinary expenditures, for prompt payment of interest on the public debt, existing and authorized, and a surplus fund sufficient to extinguish the principal within 30 years.' Mr. Chase rivets this clear exposition of the American national system of paying debts, as distinguished from that of European Governments, with the following emphatic sentence:—'The idea of perpetual debt is not of American nativity, and should not be naturalized.' The tariff is recommended to be advanced as follows:—Brown sugar, 2½c. per lb.; clayed sugar, 3c.; green tea, 20c; and coffee, 5c. No other changes are proposed. The direct tax on property is recommended to be $20,000,000 from the loyal States; and, furthermore, $20,000,000 by duties on stills and distilled liquors, on tobacco, on bank-notes, on carriages, on legacies, on paper evidences, of debt and instruments for conveyance of property, and other like subjects of taxation; also $10,000,000 from the income-tax, making the total yearly product of direct taxation other than Customs, amount to $50,000,000 per annum. The proceeds of Customs' duties are estimated at $32,198,662, and from lands and miscellaneous sources $2,354,062. The total from all other sources except direct taxation is estimated at $40,000,000, and from direct taxation $50,000,000, making the yearly revenue $90,000,000. On this subject the Secretary gives the following interesting remarks and calculations:—

"'But if the sum is large, the means of the people are also large; and the object to be attained by a consecration of a portion of them to the public service is priceless. The real property of the loyal States is valued, in round numbers, at seven and a half thousands of millions, the personal property at three and a half thousands of millions, and the annual surplus of earnings of the loyal people at not less than $300,000,000. Four mills on each dollar, or two-fifths of 1 per cent. on the real and personal property of the loyal States, will produce $44,000,000; to which sum the proposed income-tax will probably add $10,000,000. The whole sum will be little more than one-sixth of the surplus earnings of the country.'

"The Secretary explains that the July estimates of expenditure were based on an army of 250,000 men, which Congress afterwards increased to 500,000.

"The existing appropriations, loans, and estimated revenue for the year ending June 30, 1862, are estimated at $329,501,994, and the expenditure at $543,406,422. This will require further loans for $213,904,427, but $200,000,000 will probably be enough.

"For the year ending June 30, 1863, the expenditure and interest on debt are estimated at $475,331,245 and the receipts from Customs and taxation at $95,800,000, leaving a balance to raise by loans of $379,431,215.

"The whole amount required from loans may, therefore, be thus stated:—

For the year 1862, under existing laws..........	$75,449,67,300
For the fiscal year of 1862, under laws to be enacted..........	200,000,00,000
For the fiscal year 1863, also under laws to be enacted..........	379,531,24,551
	$654,920,93951

"If the war lasts until June 30, 1863, and these estimates prove correct, the national debt on that day will be $900,000,000.

"The statement, in brief, is as follows:—

On the 1st day of July.

1860, the public debt was..........	$64,769,70308
1861, the public debt was..........	90,867,82868
1862, the public debt will be..........	517,372,80293
1863, the public debt will be..........	897,372,80293

Mr. Chase, in his remarks on bank circulation, gives an unqualified adherence to the principle of specie payments as indispensable to sound banking, and condemns the further use of United States demand notes by Government. The plan which he recommends is prudent, safe for the public interests, and under the judicious control of practical business men, may be made the instrument for a thorough regeneration of our bank-note currency. The following are its suggestions:—

"Its principal features are (1st), a circulation of notes bearing a common impression, and authenticated by a common authority; (2d), the redemption of these notes by the associations and institutions to which they may be delivered for issue; and (3d), the security of that redemption by the pledge of the United States' stocks, and an adequate provision of specie. In this plan the people in their ordinary business would find the advantages of uniformity in currency; of uniformity in security; of effectual safeguard, if effectual safeguard is possible, against depreciation; and of protection from losses in discounts and exchanges; while, in the operations of the Government the people would find the further advantage of a large demand for Government securities, of increased facilities, for obtaining the loans required by the war, and of some alleviation of the burdens on industry through a diminution of the rate of interest, or a participation in the profit of circulation, without risking the perils of a great money monopoly. A further and important advantage to the people may be reasonably expected in the increased security of the Union, springing from the common interest in its preservation, created by the distribution of its stocks to associations throughout the country, as the basis of their circulation."

Among the documents connected with the foreign relations of the United States which had been submitted to Congress was one to Mr. Dayton, Minister at Paris, dated June 17, 1861, in which the whole subject of the foreign recognition of the Southern Confederacy is discussed. It appears that Mr. Seward was waited upon by the Ministers of France and Great Britain, who announced that they had been charged by their respective Governments to read a despatch to him. He replied that, under the circumstances, he could not consent to an official reading of the papers without first knowing their tenor. They were then submitted informally to his examination, when he perceived that they proposed not only to recognize the rebels as belligerents, but to hold official communication with their so-called Government for certain purposes of explanation. Mr. Seward, therefore, immediately declined the official reception of any such communications. The Secretary says he learned some time ago, through our Legation at St. Petersburg, that an understanding had been effected between the Governments of Great Britain and France that they should take one and the same course on the subject of the political disturbances in this country, including the possible recognition of the insurgents. This conclusion was adopted before the new Ministers were sent out by the present Administration, and they have been instructed that the United States' Government will take no notice of such preconcerted agreements, but, according to invariable usage, will deal with each Power separately. The Secretary then says:—

"The United States, rightly jealous, as we think, of their sovereignty, cannot suffer themselves to debate any abridgement of that sovereignty with France or with any other nation. Much less can it consent that France shall announce to it a conclusion of her own against that sovereignty, which conclusion France has adopted without any previous conference with the United States on the subject. This Government insists that the United States are one whole undivided nation, especially so far as foreign nations are concerned, and that France is, by the law of nations and by treaties, not a neutral power between two imaginary parties here, but a friend of the United States."

Mr. Seward admits that "we have abundant evidence of the good feeling and good wishes of the Emperor," and he thinks that this step was the result of an inadvertence, and would not have occurred if it had been delayed till the arrival of Mr. Dayton at Paris. France had been led to mistake an ordinary insurrection for a war that had divided one power into two. But, he says, there is only one political power here, the United States of America. He continues:—

"There is, indeed, an armed sedition seeking to overthrow the Government, and the Government is employing military and naval forces to repress it. But these facts do not constitute a war presenting two belligerent Powers, and modifying the national character, rights, and responsibilities, or the characters, rights, and responsibilities of foreign nations. It is true that insurrection may ripen into revolution, and that revolution thus ripened may extinguish a previously existing State, or divide it into one or more independent States, and that if such States continue their strife after such division then there exists a state of war affecting the characters, rights, and duties of all parties concerned. But this only happens when the revolution has run its successful course."

But the reasoning adopted by France and England is that certain facts give the insurgents the appearance of a government *de facto*, and therefore they are to be regarded as belligerents in conformity with the laws of war. If this principle were allowed, argues Mr. Seward, it would still be important to inquire how many nations see the facts in this light. Thus far, there are only two. Are the judgments of these two to outweigh those of all other nations? Doubtless each nation may judge and act for itself, but it certainly cannot expect the United States to accept its decision upon a question vital to their national existence. Our Sovereign rights do not at all depend upon the appearance they may assume in the eyes of foreign nations, and we shall defend them, and expect other nations to respect them, until, if ever, Providence permits them to be everthrown. Mr. Seward then goes over the diplomatic negotiations with France with regard to the declarations of the Congress of Paris, and shows that she claims nothing of us which we do not freely concede. And in declining to receive the communication referred to, we only refuse her the privilege of telling us we are at war, when we maintain that as to her we are at peace, and that she is neutral, when we prefer to recognize her as a friend. After expressing the most amicable sentiments, Mr. Seward closes with the following passage:—

"The case, as it now stands, is the simple, ordinary one that has happened at all times and in all countries. A discontented domestic faction seeks foreign intervention to overthrow the Constitution and the liberties of its own country. Such intervention, if yielded, is ultimately disastrous to the cause it is designed to aid. Every uncorrupted nation in its deliberate moments prefers its own integrity, even with unbearable evils, to division through the power or influence of any foreign State. This is so in France. It is not less so in this country. Down deep in the heart of the American people—deeper than the love of trade, or of freedom—deeper than the attachment to any local or sectional interest, or partisan pride, or individual ambition—deeper than any other sentiment—is that one out of which the Constitution of this Union arose—namely, American independence; independence of all foreign control, alliance, or influence. Next above it lies the conviction that neither peace, nor safety, nor public liberty, nor prosperity, nor greatness, nor empire, can be attained here with the sacrifice of the unity of the people of North America. Those who, in a frenzy of passion, are building expectations on other principles do not know what they are doing. Whenever one part of this Union shall be found assuming bonds of dependence or of fraternity toward any foreign people, to the exclusion of the sympathies of their native land, then, even if not before, that spirit will be reawakened which brought the States of this Republic into existence, and which will preserve them united until the common destiny which opened to them shall be fully and completely realized."

Captain Wilkes, of the San Jacinto had made the following report to the Secretary of the Navy respecting the Trent affair:—

"United States' steamer San Jacinto, at Sea, Nov. 16.

"Sir,—In my despatch by Commodore Taylor I confined myself to the Reports of the movements of this ship, and the facts connected with the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Eustis, and Macfarland, as I intended to write you particularly relative to the reasons which induced my action in making these prisoners. When I heard at Cienfugos, on the south side of Cuba, of these Commissioners having landed on the Island of Cuba, and that they were at Havannah, and would depart in the English steamer of the 7th of November, I determined to intercept them, and carefully examined all the authorities on international law to which I had access—viz., Kent, Wheaton, Vattel, besides various decisions of Sir William Scott, and other judges of the Admiralty Court of Great Britian, which bore upon the rights of neutrals, and their responsibilities The Governments of Great Britain, France, and Spain having issued proclamations that the Confederate States were viewed, considered, and treated as belligerents, and knowing that the ports of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Holland, in the West Indies, were open to their vessels, and that they were admitted to all the courtesies and protection vessels of the United States received, every aid and attention being given them, proved clearly that they acted upon this view and decision, and brought them within the international law of search, and under the responsibilities. I therefore felt no hesitation in boarding and searching all vessels of whatever nation I fell in with, and have done so. The question arose in my mind, whether I had the right to capture the persons of these Commissioners—whether they were amenable to capture. There was no doubt I had the right to capture vessels with written despatches; they are expressly referred to in all authorities, subjecting the vessel to seizure and condemnation if the captain of the vessel had the knowledge of their being on board; but these gentlemen were not despatches in the literal sense, and did not seem to come under that designation, and nowhere could I find a case in point. That they were Commisssioners I had ample proof from their own avowal, and bent on mischievous and traitorous errands against our country—to overthrow its institutions and enter into treaties and alliances with foreign States, expressly forbidden by the Constitution. They had been presented to the Captain-General of Cuba by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, but the Captain-General told me he had not recieved them in that capacity, but as destinguished gentlemen and strangers. I then considered them as the embodiment of despatches, and as they had openly declared themselves as charged with all authority from the Confederate Government to form treaties and alliances tending to the establishment of their independence, I became satisfied that their mission was adverse and criminal to the Union, and it therefore became my duty to arrest their progress and capture them, if they had no passports or papers from the Federal Government, as provided for under the law of nations—viz., 'That foreign Ministers of a belligerent on board of neutral ships are required to possess papers from the other belligerent to permit them to pass free.' Report and assumption gave them the title of Ministers to France and England, but inasmuch as they had not been received by either of those Powers, I did not conceive they had immunity attached to their persons, and were but escaped conspirators plotting and contriving to overthrow the Government of the United States, and they were therefore not to be considered as having any claim to the immunities attached to the character they thought fit to assume. As respects the steamer in which they embarked I ascertained in the Havannah that she was a merchant vessel plying between Vera Cruz, the Havannah, and St. Thomas, carrying the mail by contract. The agent of the vessel, the son of the British Consul at Havannah, was well aware of the character of these persons, that they engaged their passage and did embark in the vessel; his father had visited them, and introduced them as Ministers of the Confederate States, on their way to England and France. They went in the steamer with the knowledge and consent of the captain who endeavoured afterwards to conceal them by refusing to exhibit the passenger list and the papers of the vessel. There can be no doubt he knew they were carrying highly important despatches, and were endowed with instructions inimical to the United States. This rendered his vessel, a neutral, a good prize; and I determined to take possession of her, and as I mentioned in my report, send her to Key West for adjudication, where I am well satisfied she would have been condemned for carrying those persons and for resisting to be searched; the cargo was also liable, as all the shippers were knowing to the embarkation of these live despatches and their traitorous motives and actions to the Union of the United States. I forbore to seize her, however, in consequences of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment, from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas for Europe. I, therefore, concluded to sacrifice the interests of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered the steamer to proceed after the necessary detention to effect the transfer of these Commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interests of our country and interrupted the action of that of the Confederates. I would add that the conduct of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, both official and others, showed but little regard or obedience to her proclamation, by aiding and abetting the views and endeavouring to conceal the persons of the Commissioners. I have pointed out sufficient reasons to show you that my action in this case was derived from a firm conviction that it became my duty to make these parties prisoners, and to bring them to the United States. Although in my giving up this valuable prize I have deprived the officers and crew of a well-earned reward, I am assured they are quite content to forego any advantages which might have accrued to them under the circumstances. I may add that, having assumed the responsibility, I am willing to abide the result. "I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES WILKES, Captain.

"Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy."

The following is a copy of the orders issued by Captain Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, to Lieutenant Fairfax, executive officer of that vessel, for the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell:—

"United States Steamer San Jacinto, at Sea, Nov. 8.

"Sir,—You will have the second and third cutters of this ship fully manned and armed, and be, in all respects, prepared to board the steamer Trent, now hove to under our guns. On boarding her you will demand the papers of the steamer, her clearance from Havannah, with the list of passengers and crew. Should Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. Eustis, and Mr. Macfarland be on board, you will make them prisoners, and send them on board this ship immediately, and take possession of her as a prize. I do not deem it will be necessary to use force—that the prisoners will have the good sense to avoid any necessity for using it; if they should, they must be made to understand that it is their own fault. They must be brought on board. All trunks, cases, packages, and bags belonging to them you will take possession of and send on board this ship. Any despatches found on the persons of the prisoners, or in possession of those on board the steamer, will be taken possession of also, examined, and retained if necessary. I have understood that the families of these gentlemen may be with them; if so, I beg you will offer some of them, in my name, a passage in this ship to the United States; and that all the attention and comforts we can command are tendered them, and will be placed at their service. In the event of their acceptance, should there be anything which the captain of the steamer can spare to increase the comforts, in the way of necessaries or stores, of which a war vessel is deficient, you will please to procure them; the amount will be paid by the paymaster. Lieutenant James A. Green will take charge of the third cutter, which accompanies you, and will assist you in these duties. I trust that all those under your command, in executing this important and delicate duty will conduct themselves with all the delicacy and kindness which becomes the character of our naval service.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES WILKES.

Lieutenant D. M. Fairfax, United States Navy,

Executive Officer, San Jacinto."

A Board appointed by the Navy Department to examine into the question of iron-plated frigates had sent in their report, from which the following is an extract:

"Opinions differ among naval and scientific men as to the policy of adopting the iron armature for ships of war For coast and harbour defence they are undoubtedly formidable adjuncts to fortifications on land. As cruising vessels, however, we are sceptical as to their advantages and ultimate adoption. But while other nations are endeavouring to perfect them we must not remain idle. The enormous load of iron as so much additional weight to the vessel, the great breadth of beam necessary to give her stability, the short supply of coal she will be able to stow in bunkers, the greater power required to propel her, and the largely increased cost of instruction, are objections to this class of vessel as cruisers, which we believe it is difficult successfully to overcome. For river and harbour service we consider iron-clad vessels of light draught or floating batteries thus shielded as very important, and we feel at this moment the necessity of them on some of our rivers and inlets to enforce obedience to the laws. We, however, do not hesitate to express the opinion notwithstanding all we heard or seen written on the subject, that no ship or floating battery, however heavily she may be plated can cope successfully with a properly constructed fortification of masonry. The one is fixed and immovable, and, though constructed of a material which may be shattered by shot, can be covered, if need be, by the same or much heavier armour than a floating vessel can bear, while the other is subject to disturbances by winds and waves, and to the powerful effects of tides and currents. Armoured ships or batteries may be employed advantageously to pass fortifications on land for ulterior objects of attack, to run a blockade, or to reduce temporary batteries on the shores of rivers, and the approaches to our harbours. From what we know of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of ships constructed of wood over those of iron, we are clearly of opinion that no iron-clad vessel of equal displacement can be made to obtain the same speed as one not thus encumbered, because her form would be better adapted to speed. Her form and dimensions, the unyielding nature of the shield, detract materially in a heavy sea from the life, buoyancy, and spring which a ship built of wood possesses. Wooden ships may be said to be but coffins for their crews when brought in conflict with iron-clad vessels; but the speed of the former, we take for granted, being greater than that of the latter, they can readily choose their position and keep out of harm's way entirely. Recent improvements in the form and preparation of projectiles, and their increased capacity for destruction, have elicited a large amount of ingenuity and skill to devise means for resisting them in the construction of ships of war. As yet we know of nothing superior to the large and heavy spherical shot in its destructive effects on vessels, whether plated or not. Rifle guns have greater range, but the conical shot does not produce the crushing effect of spherical shot. It is assumed that 4½-inch plates are the heaviest armour a sea-going vessel can safely carry. These plates should be of tough iron, and rolled in large, long pieces. This thickness of armour, it is believed, will resist all projectiles now in general use at a distance of 500 yards, especially if the ship's sides are angular. Plates hammered in large masses are less fibrous and tough than when rolled. The question whether wooden backing, or any elastic substance behind the iron plating, will tend to relieve at all the frame of the ships from the crushing effect of a heavy projectile, is not yet decided. Major Barnard says, 'To put an elastic material behind the iron is to insure its destruction.' With all deference to such creditable authority, we may suggest that it is possible a backing of some elastic substance—soft wood, perhaps, is the best—might relieve the frame of the ship somewhat from the terrible shock of a heavy projectile, though the plate should not be fractured. With respect to a comparison between ships of iron and those of wood without plating, high authorities in England differ as to which is the best. The top of ships built of iron, we are told, wear out three bottoms, while the bottoms of those built of wood will outwear three tops. In deciding upon the relative merits of iron and wooden framed vessels, for each of which we have offers, the Board is of opinion that it would be well to try a specimen of each, as both have distinguished advocates. One strong objection to iron vessels, which so far as we know has not yet been overcome, is the oxidation or rust in salt water, and their liability of becoming foul under water by the attachment of sea-grass and animalcules to their bottoms. The best preventive we know of is a coating of pure zinc paint, which so long as it lasts is believed to be an antidote to this cause of evil. After these brief remarks on the subject generally, we proceed to notice the plans and offers referred to us for the construction of plated vessels and floating batteries. It has been suggested that the most ready mode of obtaining an iron-clad ship of war would be to contract with responsible parties in England for its complete construction, and we are assured that parties there are ready to engage in such an enterprise on terms more reasonable, perhaps, than such vessels could be built in this country, having much greater experience and facilities than we possess. Indeed, we are informed there are no mills and machinery in this country capable of rolling iron 4½ inches thick, though plates might be hammered to that thickness in many of our workshops. As before observed, rolled iron is considered much the best, and the difficulty of rolling it increases rapidly with the increase of thickness. It has, however, occurred to us that a difficulty might arise with the British Government in case we should undertake to construct ships of war in that country, which might complicate their delivery, and moreover we are of opinion that every people or nation who can maintain a navy should be capable of constructing it themselves. Our immediate demands seem to require first, so far as practicable, vessels invulnerable to shot, of light draught of water, to penetrate our shoal harbours, rivers and bayous; we therefore favour the construction of this class of vessels before going into a more perfect system of large iron-clad sea-going vessels of war. We are here met with the difficulty of encumbering small vessels with armour, which, from their size, they are unable to bear. We, nevertheless, recommend that contracts be made with responsible parties for the construction of one or more iron-clad vessels or batteries, of as light a draught of water as practicable, consistent with their weight of armour. Meanwhile, availing of the experience thus obtained, and the improvements which we believe are yet to be made by other naval Powers in building iron-clad ships, we would advise the construction in our dockyards of one or more of those vessels upon a large and more perfect scale, when Congress shall see fit to authorize it. The amount now appropriated is not sufficient to build both classes of vessels to any great extent.

The "stone fleet" was off Tybee Island on the 6th. General Stevens, with 1,000 men, occupied Beaufort.

Advertisements.

Sale of a Coffee Plantation on the Kotagherry Ghaut.

W. E. SCHMIDT will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 8th February 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Anacuttee on the Kotagherry Ghaut The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Title Deeds, Plan, &c. can be seen, and further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

FOR SALE.

FRESH MAHABLESHWAR POTATOES; four Maunds in a Basket.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

4th November 1861.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

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(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
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THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being no more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood
Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
Work and Scent Boxes.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
Writing do.
Ivory Paper Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes or scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
Color Boxes, Moist, Dry, and Oil.
1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
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Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and
Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.
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English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
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Ink and Pen Stands.
Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Manifold Writers.
Tourist's Writing Cases.
Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflammation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, as adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat, but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, parctice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

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FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Cheap and good striped, and Checked Silks.
Mouseline de sôi Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de sôi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crèpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hats for Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Mohair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White, and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanceinnes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Ornaments and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valencennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.

White Glacè and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rick Black Glacè Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crèpe, steel and Jet.
Crèpe Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES EXTRAORDINARY.

Playing 4, 6, or 8 Tunes each.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have the pleasure to announce the arrival in excellent condition of twenty-four of these boxes, playing the following airs. The Boxes have been made to order, with such arrangement of popular Airs, Tunes, &c., as are best suited for the Bombay Market.

FOUR TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
God save the Queen.
La Cracovienne.
St. Patrick's Day.
When the morning.
No. 2 plays
My Maryann Polka.
Far far upon the sea.
Nelly Bly.
Still so gently from La Sonambula.
No. 3 plays
Martha, Choeur de Chase.
La Traviata—Di Prooruza ii near
Eruami-Conquira (Verdi).
La Dame Blanche.
Viens gentille Dame.
No. 4 plays
Souvenir de Cork.
Orphee aux Eufers.
Cavatina de la Gazza.
Le Pre aux Clercs.
No. 5 plays
I have thought of thee.
Oh Nanny will thou gang with me.
Sandy and Jenny.
My own my lovely bride.
No. 6 plays
Farewell ye Mountains.
Glorious Apollo.
The Rose of Kildare.
The Bonny Fish Wife.
No. 7 plays
My love she's but a Lassie yet.
Bonny Dundee.
British Grenadiers.
Partaul pour la Syrie.
No. 8 plays
With all thy faults I love the still.
The Dutchess of Kent.
The Dream is past.
Cared I for your heart.

SIX TUNE BOXES.

. 1 plays
Hearts of Oak.
Roy's wife of Aldavaloch.
When the Rosy Moon appearing.
Banks of Banna.
O'er the Waters Row.
The Bonny Fish Wife.
o. 2 plays
Fair Ellen, Braham.
Draw the Sword, Scotland.
Flora McDonald, Laurent.
Favorite Scoth Air.
My love, she's but a &c.
Rule Brittannia.
No. 3 plays
Home sweet Home.
The light up Mana.
Canadian Boat Song.
Poor Maryann.
The Rose of Lucerne.
Merrily danced the Quaker's wife.
No. 4 plays
Nicholson's Rondo.
Waltz on the Swiss Girl.
When the Rosebud of Summer.
Coal Black Rose.
Pop goes the Weasel.
Oh how those Bells remind me.
No. 5 plays
The Lass of Gowrie.
The Harp that once through Tara's Halls.
God save the Queen.
Kitty of Coleraine.
I've journeyed over many lands.
Oh 'tis the melody.
No. 6 plays
My old dog Tray.
The low back'd Car.
Lillie Dale.
Pop goes the Weasel.
The pretty Ratcatcher's daughter.
The Reel Row.
No. 7 plays
The time I've lost in wooing.
I'll gang no more to yon twon.
The Royal Oaks of England
The Sailor's Journal.
Oh Lognedli Buchan.
The Reel Row.
No. 8 plays
God save the Queen.
Buy a Broom.
Waltz Lucrezia Borgia.
Love Ritornella.
Still so gently o'er me stealing
Bay of Biscay.

EIGHT TUNE BOXES.

No. 1 plays
Love not a Ballad.
The Isle of Beauty.
Olga Waltzer.
Auld Lang Syne.
Oh Susannah.
Willie we have missed you.
Priere de Guilliame Tell.
The last Rose of Summer.
No. 2 plays
Miss Cree's Hornpipe.
Buy a Broom.
God save the Queen.
The Old English Lady.
When pensive I thought.
Pray Goody.
My Heart and Lute.
Isabel.
No. 3 plays
Nobody coming to Marry me.
The Horn of Chase.
Quick Step.
Royal English Summer Night.
The Lass of Richmond Hill.
My heart is still with thee.
My love she's but &c.
By the gaily circling Glass.
No. 4 plays
Evening Star Polka.
Hoffucing's Waltz.
Farewell ye Mountains.
Draw the Sword.
Fly not yet.
My love is like, &c.
Robin Adair.
Partaut pour la Syrie.
No. 5 plays
The Laurel.
I was in the merry month of May,
Say, can a father's heart.
Culver Lodge favorite dance.
Apsley House do.
Come sing to me, &c.
The better land.
The high born child.
No. 6 plays
English Hornpipe.
Merrily dance, &c.
Favorite Quadrille.
Jenny Jones.
When the rosy Moon.
British Grenadier's March.
Ango Caledonian Air.
The Blue Bells of Scotland.
No. 7 plays
St. Patrick's Day.
Rob Roy.
I'll gang no Mair, &c.
Rule Brittannia.
God save the Queen.
The Royal Oaks of England.
Good night and joy be, &c.
The time I've lost, &c.
No. 8 plays
Luisa Miller—Deh la parola.
Lucia di Lammermoor vers toi tonjours.
Robert le Drable Alice.
Ayeb plus de confiance.
I Pautani, Nel Mirate.
La Traviata Panjoo Cara.
Guillinme Tell Acours dance nia-vacelle.
Le chants de la Serene.

Price moderate, early application to be made to

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Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.

TO RAILWAY AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—Just landed and for sale, a small Invoice of Deal Planks, and Boards of varying thickness: also a lot of Railway Sleepers, Burnatized to guard against Decay or White ants.

For samples and particulars apply to.

JAMES REYNELL,
Bombay Ice House.

Just imported per Ship Her Majesty.

C. A. FURDOONJEE in returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in General, that he has just received from England a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality:—

Printed list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
No. 42, Medow Street, Fort.

HERBERT & Co. have opened their premises in Rampart Row, No. 2 and will carry on their extensive business as heretofore, dealing in all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Stationery, Books, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engineers' and Surveyors' Requisites, &c., &c., of which a large and varied stock will always be kept on hand.

By every Mail H. & Co. are constantly receiving from their London Export House, Stationery, Music, Travellers' Requisites, newly published Books, portable instruments and manafactures of novel discovery, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Customers

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

COLONIAL MACHINERY.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS CONNECTED WITH TROPICAL COLONIES.

G. BUCHANAN & Co., Engineers and Manufacturers of Sugar Machinery and Apparatus, Coffee, Cocoanut, and Rice Machinery. (of York Place Iron Works, Aberdeen.) 25, Pucklersbury, Mansion House, London, E. C. SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as hitherto, their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power: VACUUM APPARATUS, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all Kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved COFFEE PULPERS, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

GRINDING MACHINERY and HYDRAULIC PRESSES, specially designed for reducing the COCOANUT to a Pulp, and extracting the greatest per centage of OIL.

RICE MACHINERY, consisting of Machines for thrashing the Paddy and Complete RICE MILLS, for Husking, Pearling, Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by STEAM, WATER, WIND, or CATTLE POWER.

Having personally visited various COFFEE, RICE, and SUGAR COLONIES, their STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, PUMPS, WATER WHEELS, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. & Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years, as SUGAR and COLONIAL ENGINEERS, will be some guarantee as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working of which they can produce numerous References and Testimonials.

Prices and Particulars forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above, G. B. & Co. continue to manufacture and supply as usual all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, IRON SHIPS, BARGES, and STEAMERS, Wrought and Cast Iron BRIDGES, RAILWAY, DOCK, and HARBOUR PLANT, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or G. B. & Co.'s Agents, where established.

. Colonists visiting London are invited to inspect G. B. & Co.'s Machinery at the International Exhibition of 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the stock in trade, together with the good will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by MRS. SOPHIA TAPP in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. GRANT AND SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship; relying, at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. HENRY GRANT and the Poona business by Mr. P. GRANT to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

GRAND SALE OF HARMONIUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed and opened out for sale at their new premises, Rampart Row, the following valuable instruments—

No. 1.—Plain Oak Harmonium, with five octaves of keys double foot boards. Rs. 100 (*all sold*).

An assortment of 12 of this kind.

No. 2.—Do. Do. with wind indicator, one stop, &c., of superior finish and brilliant tone. Rs. 150.

An assortment of 6 of this kind (two remaining).

No. 3.—Best Rosewood, the stops with the celebrated *Percussion action*. A very elegant Drawing Room instrument. Rs. 700 (*sold*).

No. 4.—Similar to No. 3, but with more highly finished case. Rs. 700.

No. 5.—Best Oakwood, beautifully finished and polished, having 16 stops, and every modern improvement. Rs. 850.

No. 6.—Full size Organ tone Harmonium; would suit a congregation of 500 voices. Rs. 850.

No. 7.—New Model Harmonium with upper Swell Manual, full compass on both rows of keys; 22 stops, all voiced to different qualities of tone; the most perfect instrument of its kind. Rs. 1,100.

N. B.—The whole of the above Harmoniums are by he best makers and can be warranted.

HERBERT & Co.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

No. 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TERMS CASH.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

300 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
250 „ „ Longcloth.
500 „ „ Madapollams.
100 „ „ T. Cloth 40 inches.
200 „ White Longcloth.
2 Cases T. Red Mulls.
1 „ Woollen Shawls.

A few bales of Mule and Water Twist.

An invoice of Chinaware with gold edges, comprising Tea, Coffee, and Breakfast Cups and Saucers, Slop Bowls, Sugar Basins, Egg Cups, Milk and Cream Jugs, Dishes of Sizes, Bread and Butter Plates, Muffins, &c.

SALE OF WINES.

To close an account.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms

20 dozens quarts 1st quality Sparkling Hock.
15 „ pints ditto ditto.
20 „ quarts still Hock *Rudesheimer*.
15 „ „ 1st quality Port.
9 „ pints do. do.
15 „ quarts 2nd quality do.
25 „ pints do. do.

N. B.—The above are all of Messrs. Cutler and Co.'s shipping and they bear their brand, they are not sold for any fault but simply to close the business.—These can be tasted on the day of Sale or sample bottles can be had previously, which will be charged according to their respective values, payment for which to be made on delivery.

A few dozen quarts and pints of Ind Coope's Beer just bottled off by a Gentleman who does not now require it.

LIGHT AND FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES, &c. FOR AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms,

3 Elegant four-wheel Spider Buggies, fitted with hoods.

ALSO REFRIGERATORS.

A few of these, which are intended for containing Ice and Cooling Wine, Beer, &c.

These are *now* on view at the rooms of the undersigned.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE.

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample Bottles Rs. 1½.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.

GINGER WINE.

Of superior quality, at Rs. 13-8 per dozen.

A MOUNTAIN BAROMETER, by Cary, of London, with portable Tripod and fitted in Case, a rare opportunity for those engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1862. CRAWFORD & Co.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Assurance Company.

THE undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £1,259,760 *Sterling.*

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. Therein, at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE.

CHIEF OFFICE—*Exchange, Liverpool*

Capital, £500,000, *with power to increase to One Million*

BRANCH OFFICES:

LONDON—83, KING WILLIAM STREET.
MANCHESTER—30, ST. ANN'S STREET.
GLASGOW—146, BUCHANAN STREET.

Trustees.

T. EDWARDS MOSS, Esq. CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq.

FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq.
GEORGE W. EWING, Esq.
C. R. HALL, Esq.
ALEXANDER HASTIE, Esq.
JOSEPH KITCHEN, Esq.
JOHN L. NEWALL, Esq.
JAMES A. PICTON, Esq.
T. STAMFORD RAFFLES, Esq.

THIS COMPANY was established on 31st August 1858, and to show its appreciation by the public and give an idea of its present standing—which already rivals that of older established offices—it is only necessary to draw attention to the extraordinarily rapid increase of its business since its establishment.

In the first year the receipts were	£12,569	3	5
Second year	24,996	14	8
And for the third year they are......	38,482	16	2

The increase in the present year's fire business over the preceding year is upwards of 50 per cent. In the life-department the premiums received have been as follow:

During the first two years	£6,272	1	0
And during the last two years	22,626	18	11

The total income of the company for each of the three years is as follows:—

First year	£19,718	1	2
Second year	38,223	12	10
Third year..........	57,869	18	3

Showing an increase in the income of the company of nearly £20,000 a year.

In the fire branch (the only one at present opened in Bombay) the rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices.

Amongst other advantages offered by the Company, Household Furniture may be insured in one sum, or in separate items if preferred.

Claims are promptly and liberally settled.

Rent of Buildings may be insured to protect parties from loss, during reinstatement of property destroyed or damaged by Fire.

Losses by fire arising from Lightning made good.

Short period Insurances are granted on usual terms.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

Every information on the business of the Company can be obtained from the general Agents of the Company in Bombay.

LAWRENCE & Co.

ARMY AND EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, AND Co., inform Members of the Army and Civil Service and the Public at large in India, that they draw and remit Pay, Pensions, &c., forward Miscellaneous Supplies of every description to Regiments, Messes, and Individuals in India, Australia, and the Colonies, take charge of Children going to England, and arrange for their Education, and generally execute Commissions of all kinds.—SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & Co., 66, Brook Street, Hanover Square, London.

New Literary and Political Paper for India and the Colonies.

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AGENTS:—
Calcutta.—Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co.
Madras—Bainbridge, Byard, Gair, & Co.
Bombay—Chesson & Woodhall.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital..............	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.

BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Robert Strong, Esq., (R. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.

DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds ....Rs.	19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds „	7,50,000

The Premiums.

The circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Polices registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

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